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IDENTIFIERS *Sweden

ABSTRACT

The 1978-79 annual abstract publication on Swedish behavioral science research reports is presented. The collection of data was completed on May 1, 1979. The reports are grouped in categories according to Psychological Abstracts and EURISED Thesaurus (multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education). The ERIC Thesaurus was also used for the subject index. Author, subject, and institution indexes are included. The following categories are included: adult education, applied psychology, communication systems, compulsory education, curriculum, developmental psychology, educational institution, educational management, educational psychology, educational research, experimental psychology--human, experimental social psychology, general psychology, higher education, personality, philosophy of education, physical and psychological disorders, physiological intervention, physiological psychology, psychometrics, public administration--planning, social processes and social issues, sociology of education, special education, teacher education, teaching aids and teaching methods, teaching profession, treatment and prevention, vocational education, and miscellaneous. (SW)

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ED181782

SWEDISH BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REPORTS

Beteendevetenskapliga rapporter

1978/1979

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

The Swedish Behavioural Science Research Reports is an annual abstract publication. It is prepared by the National Library for Psychology and Education, Sweden, with financial support from the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The collection of data was completed on May 1, 1979.

Contributing institutions are responsible for the selection of the reports.

The reports are grouped in categories according to Psychological Abstracts and EUDISED Thesaurus*. The publication includes author, subject, and institution indexes. The subject index is based mainly on the EUDISED Thesaurus and the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms*. The ERIC Thesaurus* has been used as a completion.

Additional copies can be obtained from

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P.O. Box 23099
S-104 35 Stockholm

Elin Ekman
Librarian
The National Library for Psychology and Education
Sweden

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* EUDISED multilingual thesaurus for information processing in the field of education. Prepared by Jean Viet. Paris & The Hague: Council of Europe & Mouton, 1974.

Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. 6th ed. New York: Macmillan Information, 1975.

Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association, 1977.

ADULT EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lena Borgström Birger Bromsjö Kristina Olsson	**Inst.:** The Pedagogical Centre at the Stockholm Local Education Authority

Title:

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN SWEDISH FOR ADULTS

A summary report from the GRUV-project

Vuxenundervisningen i svenska. Sammanfattning och diskussion

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogical Centre (the GRUV-project)
Box 23003
S - 104 35 STOCKHOLM
Sweden

Title of project:

Grundskolestudier för vuxna (GRUV)
Elementary Education for Adults

Key words:

Adult education. Basic education. Drop-out. The Swedish subject. Evening institute.

Abstract:

Purposes: Purposes of the GRUV-project is to investigate the following aspects of elementary school courses in municipal adult education:

- The content and design of instruction
- Instruction as experienced by students and teachers.

Methods: Questionnaires and interviews of students and teachers.

Results: Among other things, the results show that approximately half of the participants were relatively well-educated immigrants, while most of the Swedish participants could be considered short-time educated. There was a majority of women in the courses.
The most common way of working was class-instruction under supervision of the teacher. Other methods were often used, however, e.d. working in groups, individual work and discussions. Most of the participants considered the pace of the studies to be suitable, but several regarded the homework to be laborious. There was clear evidence of the importance of the teacher for the sense of well-being in the group.
About two-thirds of the participants dropped out. Among the reasons for this were: Illness, changed working-conditions, the studies proceeded to fast, dissatisfaction with the teacher. As a rule, more than one of these reasons combined.

Pub. date: 1978-06-30	**Pages:** 24	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Hans Dahlgren

Inst.:

Department of Educational Research
University of Göteborg

Title:

Vuxna handikappade inom folkbildningsområdet. En litteraturgenomgång
(Handicapped Adults and the Educational Associations.
A Literature Study)

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Pack
431 20 Mölndal , Sweden

Report No 79 ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:

Handicapped Adults and the Educational Associations

Key words:

Adult education, Handicapped adults, Study circles

Abstract:

The report gives the theoretical background to the project's intended research. Different official reports about adult education and about the handicapped adult and his study situation are cited. Results from relevant research are discussed.

Pub. date: October 197	**Pages:** 124	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eldh, C., Skoglund, A., Sköld, M., Sterner, G. and Vramming, Y.	**Inst.:** Brevskolan

Title:

Arbetet som lärosituation.
Work - seen as a learning situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 10 inom forsknings- och utvecklingsprojektet "Vuxenutbildning-Vardagsinlärning", 1978, Brevskolans rapportserie A 37.

Title of project:

"Adult Education - Everyday Learning".

Key words:

everyday learning, work, knowledge

Abstract:

This report is the fourth in a series of five reports which together form the theoretical platform on which the research project on everyday learning rests.

In the report work is being looked upon as a learning situation. The relations between work and pedagogics are discussed as well as the consequences for knowledge development caused by today's highly automated methods of production.

Negative learning situations in work are discussed and are found to cause states of mental and physical fatigue. The dangers of poor participation in educational situations, limited everyday learning, unemployment, and social and cultural impoverishment are considerable.

There is also a discussion about different sorts of oppression which may occur in working life.

In conclusion working life is compared to a school, divided into different stages and levels.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 36	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Part.rep	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education.

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Gestrelius, Kurt

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Kritisk förmåga och vuxenutbildning.
/Critical ability and adult education./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 343.

Title of project:
Kritisk skolning i högskoleutbildningen.
/Critical training in Higher Education./

Key words:
Adult education, critical ability, educational need, life-long education, planning of education.

Abstract:

With research reports in Swedish and English as a basis, an attempt is made to study the concepts of critical ability, life-long learning and need-oriented adult education together. It is indicated that these concepts can profitably be seen as having a common background in terms of educational ideology and learning theory. The importance of critical ability for life-long learning is considered and so is the relation between critical ability and self-experienced need of education. An outline of the development of critical ability in adult ages is presented.

Pub. date: October 1978	**Pages:** 42	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anita Hedlund

Inst.: Department of Educational Research
University of Göteborg

Title:
Kartläggning av vuxna handikappades studiesituation. En sammanfattande rapport.

(The Study Situation of the Adult Handicapped)

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Pack
431 20 Mölndal, Sweden
Report No 82 ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:
Handicapped Adults and the Educational Associations

Key words:
Adult education, Handicapped adults, Study circles

Abstract:

The report gives a summary of three studies.

1. The adult handicapped persons'need for education. Questionnaires have been given to educational associations, the organisations for the handicapped, local authorities etc.
2. The outfit of the classrooms used. Obstacles for different handicapped groups are listed.
3. Questionnaires to and interviews with adult handicapped about adult education.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
November 1978	52	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Robert Höghielm & Kjell Rubenson	**Inst.:** The Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education

Title: Teaching Process and Drop outs in Adult Education.
Theoretical standpoints and the design of the project.

Undervisningsprocessen och studieavbrott i vuxenutbildning.
Projektets teoretiska utgångspunkter och uppläggning.

Bibliographic reference:
Rapport från Institutionen för Pedagogik, Högskolan för Lärarutbildning i Stockholm, 3, 1978.
(Report from the Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education, 3, 1978.)

Title of project:
Teaching Process and Drop outs in Adult Education

Key words:
Teaching Process, Adult Education, Drop outs

Abstract: The main purpose of the project is to map the teaching process, analyse the process of drop outs, how adopted the teaching process is to adult students and also analyse some items from a methodological viewpoint. Research concerning drop outs in adult education are discussed. With help of a paradigm developed by Rubenson, K. (1976) which is influenced by Kurt Levin's work an explanation is given why so many drop outs are reported in Swedish municipal adult education. Obviously wrong category of students have been recruited. The results showed the necessity to relate student's acting to study motives, expectations and qualifications. The presented paradigm points at the importance of the teaching process. A special part of the report presents research work dealing with adult students, adult teachers and adult turtoring. The results indicate that teachers are faced with great problems of individualization. The teacher has to deal with both qualitative and quantitative differences. More individualization and more stress on basic skills in the different subjects showed to be of great importance for how adult students with unfamiliarity of studies succeeded. There is a need for entirely and meaningfulness in the teaching process. Study motives of adult students are to a great deal governed by both motives of their own and the study group. It is also necessary to look for conditions outside the control of the teachers and the pupils. The research design of the empirical part of the project is presented. In an intensive study the project will observe 18 classes of adult students during one year. Level is corresponding to grade 7 in primary school. The data will be completed with questionaries and interviews. In 5 classes some lessons will be tape-recorded. In an extensive study ideas from teachers and school leaders in municipal adult education will be gathered.

Pub. date: may 1978	**Pages:** 81	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Ference Marton and Roger Säljö

Inst.:
Institute of Education, University
of Göteborg, Fack, S-43120
Mölndal, Sweden.

Title:

LEARNING IN THE LEARNER'S PERSPECTIVE

III Level of difficulty seen as a relationsship between the reader and the text.

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 78, 1979

Title of project: Studier av inlärning och kognition hos vuxna. (Studies of learning and cognition in the adult years)

Key words: Qualitative, Learning, Prose, Learners perspective, Structural difficulties

Abstract: In everyday thinking as well as in research the problem of what makes a text difficult to read and to understand is often thought of in terms of, for example, the complexity and length of the sentences, the relative number of low-frequency words etc. While this perspective might be applicable to what can be called descripted texts, the present paper reports a finding on another type of difficulty which does not primarily seem to have to do with the words used but rather with the structural characteristics of what we might call argumentative texts. A significant feature of such written communication is that it is written on different levels as it were. Very often one finds a superordinate principle (idea, central point, etc.) which is suppoted (illustrated, explained etc.) by means of a number of examples, facts and/or arguments.

In this paper an empiricalstudy of the difficulties involved in reading such argumentative prose is reported. It is argued that a significant factor in determining whether people can handle such structural difficulties is the perspective in terms of which they interpret the texts (such differences in perspectives on learning have been described in two previous articles in this series). Furthermore, it is illustrated how people who are unsuccessful in dealing with this vertical dimension of such texts either do not notice that there is such a variation in depth or reduce this kind of complexity through a process of horizontalization, i.e. differences in the vertical dimension are perceived as and reduced to differences in the serial ordering in the text.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 26	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ Project report....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Pirjo Ouvinen-Birgerstam

Inst.:

Department of Education
University of Lund
P.O. S-220 07 Lund 7 Sweden

Title:

Studies and leisure time activities among Finnish Immigrant Parents during the years 1974-1978.

Studie- och fritidsverksamhet bland finska invandrarföräldrar åren 1974-78.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, 1978, nr 16. Lund: Pedagogiska institutionen

Title of project:

Teaching parents of immigrant children.
Undervisning av invandrarföräldrar.

Key words:

Immigrant parents, bilingualism, teaching of immigrants, study activities.

Abstract:

This report constitutes the final phase of the project "Teaching Parents of Immigrant Children". The aim of the project has been to increase the well-being of immigrant parents in Sweden by stimulating them and providing opportunities for leisure-time activities in the form of study circles organized according to the needs and wishes of the parents.

Within the framework of the project, experimental activities have been pursued in cooperation with various other organisations, among 50 Finnish couples living in Malmö, the mothers making most use of the opportunities available.

The project started with out-reach activities in the form of personal interviews and questionnaires in Autumn 1974. Commencing in Spring 1975, study circles were organized for 6 consecutive terms until the project was completed in Summer 1978.

The present report describes the group of Finnish parents, their interest in and wishes regarding study circles, the extent to which the organised activities coincided with their wishes, and the ways in which they felt they had profited by the activities. An analysis is undertaken of the parents who participated in the activies and of those who did not and for what reason. The extent of the activities is presented term by term, together with a description and evaluation of each study circle. Some problem areas in the organisation of this type of study and leisure time activities for immigrants are discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 51 + appendix	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Roger Säljö

Inst.:

Institute of Education, University
of Göteborg, Fack, S-43120
Mölndal, Sweden.

Title:

LEARNING IN THE LEARNER'S PERSPECTIVE
I Some common-sense conceptions

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 76, 1979

Title of project: Studier av inlärning och kognition hos vuxna. (Studies of learning and cognition in the adult years.)

Key words: Learning, Adult, Learning activity, Qualitative differences, Approach.

Abstract:

In an interview situation 90 sujects were asked a set of questions about various aspects of their learning activities. At a late stage in this interview the subjects were asked the following question: What do you actually mean by learning? The idea behind this question was to get an explanation of what had been taken for granted in the interview, namely the meaning of the concept of learning in an experiential perspective.

The results show that there are at least five different conceptions of learning and descriptions of these conceptions constitute the outcome of this study. It is also argued that these differences are compatible with e.g. the variation in approaches or levels of processing described in previous studies. Thus, it is concluded that the fact that people use different approaches might be related to the fact that they have different conceptions of learning.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ..Project.report...

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Roger Säljö	**Inst.:** Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, Fack S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden.

Title:

LEARNING IN THE LEARNERS PERSPEKTIVE

II Differences in awareness

Bibliographic reference:

Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 77, 1979.

Title of project: Studier av inlärning och kognition hos vuxna.

(studies of learning and cognition in the adult years).

Key words:

Learning approach, Learning adult, Conceptions of learning.

Abstract:

The aim of this study has been to explore possible developmental differences in conceptions of learning amongst a group of subjects with very different learning experiences. The data consists of interviews with 90 subjects concerning their approach to learning. The subjects were selected according to two criteria: age (which ranged from 15 years 7 months up to 73 years 3 month) and level of formal education (with a minimum of 6 years and a maximum of 16/17 years).

Analysis of the interviews revealed that there are distinctive differences between subjects in terms of their subjective conceptions of learning (the nature of these conceptions has been described in a previous study in this series). In the present article, the focus is in describing what seems to be an important developmental process: it has been an object of reflection, while for the others it represents an activity the nature of which is taken for granted.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ..Project.report...

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Roger Säljö

Inst.:
Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, Pack, S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden.

Title:
LEARNING IN THE LEARNER'S PERSPECTIVE

IV Considering one's own strategy

Bibliographic reference:
Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 79, 1979.

Title of project:
Studier av inlärning och kognition hos vuxna.
(Studies of learning and cognition in the adult years).

Key words: Qualitative, Learning, Adults, Strategies, Deep-learning, Surface-learning

Abstract:

Within the frame of a learning experiment, subjects were given opportunity to discuss their own learning in terms of a distinction between two different strategies or approaches (deep and surface learning) emerging from our own previous research. The results reveal that a clear majority of the subjects report that they use different approaches in different situations, and some of the factors which are perceived by the subjects to affect their learning approach are presented. The finding that people perceive their strategy to vary over situations is interesting, since it is difficult to reconcile with the traditional starting point for research into this area, namely that a person's approach to learning can be adequately understood in terms of the psychological characteristics of individuals.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 29	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ..Project.report...

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Appel, Claus-Peter
Blomkvist, Anna-Christina
Persson, Lars-Olof , Sjöberg, Lennart

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Mood and achievement in a difficult driving task

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 10

Title of project:

Key words:

Mood, automobile driving, performance

Abstract:

Ratings of mood, degree of involvement and probability of success were made before and after two varieties of a difficult driving task on a slippery road. Error scores were also obtained. Involvement and probability of success were related to mood as expected, and error scores were consistently and negatively correlated to mood: subjects who felt more unpleasant, tired, tense and uncertain also made more errors. These trends were confirmed also when rated probability of success was held constant in partial correlation analyses.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Defence Research Institute

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berglund, Birgitta, and Lindvall, Thomas	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Olfactory evaluation of indoor air quality.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 526.

Title of project:

Key words:

Air quality, Indoor, Smell,

Abstract: Air quality in dwellings and assembly rooms can often be controlled by use of the odor criterion as it has an obvious relationship to discomfort and gives an instant indication of malfunction in the ventilating system. Air pollutants outdoors and indoors are compared in ongoing research projects. The focus is on the volatile organic compounds in air as well as on the odor of the air content as a whole. Methods for sampling and analysis of volatile organic compounds in air have been developed as well as psychophysical methods for studying sensory reactions. In old buildings 50-75 % of the volatile organic compounds in air are found to be associated with odors. Only less than 2 % of the odor reports were not associated with chemically detectable compounds. Several pollutants seem to increase in concentration from outdoor to the indoor air. Indoors a number of solvents like alcohols and terpenes are predominant. The use of heat exchangers that also transfer moisture may transfer polar as well as nonpolar compounds to the inlet air. The degree of circulation of polar compounds can be around 35-80% of the outlet air concentrations. The air going in to a preschool room was found to be already contaminated relative to the outdoor air. Similarly, the ventilation inlet of a class room in a high school was found to be contaminated with bad odors. The occupant related odor was clearly separated from the background room odor when the CO_2-concentration was above 0.08 vol %. On a master scale of odor strength, comparisons were easily made of the odor of class room air, of the ventilation inlet air, and of kitchen air from an earlier field study.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Building Research, Swedish Board for Technical Development, Swedish Council ro Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and the Swedish Board for Consumer Policies

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

14

Author: Blomkvist, Anna-Christina	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Public transportation, fears and risks

Bibliographic reference:

Report No. 4, 1978 - Risk project

Title of project:

Risk generation and risk assessment in a social perspective

Key words:

Public transportation, fears, risk

Abstract:

Train and flight services make up only a small portion of passenger traffic in Sweden. The chief part is the more risky, and for society as a whole rather inconvenient private motoring. The public does not seem to choose means of conveyance by safety and those who do not dare to fly have fears that are more readily related to classical phobias than to (real) danger. It might well be that our feelings of repulsions, fears and aversions direct our choices more than we generally suspect when we regard our habits of travelling. Also, in the future, one should expect the public to choose less by novelty and status or other evaluative aspects, but more by efficiency of means. Train and flight services are safe compared to buses, private cars, motor cycles and bicycles and one reason for that is the clear-cut responsibility. Decentralization of public transportation might lower its safety in a way the public can not notice.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 76	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Committee for Future Oriented Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Borg, Gunnar

Inst.:
The Institute of Applied Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Psychological assessments of physical effort

Bibliographic reference:

Proceedings of the International Symposium on Psychological Assessment in Sport.
Edited by: Dr. Uriel Simri
Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport, Netanya, 1978.

Title of project:

Key words:

perceived exertion, physical performance, psychophysics, RPE-scale.

Abstract:

Different methods to determine subjective effort are described.

Some general problems in psychophysical measurements are discussed.

Empirical results from studies on differences between individuals, on the effects of training etc are reported

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	49-57	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

16

Author: Borg, Gunnar	**Inst.:** The Institute of Applied Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Subjective effort in relation to physical performance and working capacity.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychology: From Research to Practice
Edited by Herbert L.Pick, Jr. et al.
(Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1978)

Title of project:

Key words:

perceived exertion, physical performance, psychophysics, RPE-scale.

Abstract:

This is a chapter in a book on basic research and applications in psychology. It gives a summary of the research performed by the author on psychological aspects of physical work, perception of exertion and physical working capacity.

The chapter contains the following parts:

Introduction
Background to our studies on work and perception of effort
Background of psychophysical research
Perception of effort during work of short duration
General studies of work of longer duration
Differential studies
Subjective symptoms
Some clinical studies
Some special laboratory and industrial studies
Estimates of physical working capacity from perceived exertion
Some further psychophysiological studies

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 333-361	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Borg, G., Edgren, B. and Levin, D.	**Inst.:** The Institutet of Applied Psychology, University of Stockholm

Title:

Idrott och motion, ansträngning och motivation. Del I. Vilka motionerar och varför? Hur och med vilken intensitet?

(Exercise and sports, exertion and motivation. Part I. Which people exercise, and why? How do they exercise, and at what intensity?)

Bibliographic reference:

Information från Psykotekniska institutet, Stockholms universitet, 1978, no. 101.

Title of project:

Key words:

exercise, exertion, motivation

Abstract:

A representative sample (n=500) of the Swedish population in the age range 18-70 years, was interviewed regarding participation in exercise and sports, the intensity of this and motives for it. The intensity was estimated in terms of frequency and duration and also as perceived exertion during exercise, the latter being rated by the interviewee according to the RPE-scale (Ratings of Perceived Exertion).

The survey showed that at least 39% exercised regularly, which compared to an earlier study represents an increase during the past decade. The most common activity was walking, which was pursued mainly by women and elderly people. The most common activity of a more athletic nature was running - especially among men and younger people. Walking and dancing were pursued at a low level of exertion by most people, while running, gymnastics, soccer, badminton and tennis were persued at a high level of exertion. The most common reasons for exercising were "to keep in shape" and "enjoy outdoor life". "Lack of time" and "handicap, illness" were the most usual reasons for not exercising at all. Of the non-active, 20-25% intended to start exercising - primarily the middle-aged and those with "high level occupations".

Pub. date: 1973	**Pages:** 53	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Sports Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jan Borgbrant	**Inst.:** Linköping University Department of Education 581 83 Linköping

Title:

THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE DIRECTOR. An inventory of relevant literature and research of importance to work and personnel leadership

CHEFSROLLEN I FÖRÄNDRING. En inventering av aktuell litteratur och forskning med betydelse för arbetsledning och personalledning

Bibliographic reference:

LiU-PEK-R-19

Title of project:

The UPP Project: Development Program for the Personnel Leadership Function. Report No 1

Key words: 1) Leadership, power, decisions 2) Organization development, organizational change, organizational climate, change strategies, change agent. 3) Job satisfaction, work satisfaction, right to be consulted

Abstract:

The project aims at:

1) An inventory and summing up of relevant literature and research of importance to work and personnel leadership
2) An analysis of the literature in order to form a basis for a project dealing with the personnel leadership function.

In the report a general description is first given of existing research on leadership, touching upon problems met by the researchers, existing results, trends of development, and so on. After that a presentation is made of essential research results found in the literature studied, primarily that published after 1973, covering 425 titles.

The report ends up with a presentation of the author's own views of how best to use the research results in the practical work with questions related to personnel leadership in state administration.

Pub. date: 78-04-14	**Pages:** 94	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The State Personnel Council

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jan Borgbrant, Gunnar Laurén, Bertil Nilsson	**Inst.:** Linköping University Department of Education 581 83 Linköping

Title:

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORK GROUP. Report from a Development Project carried out in Two Government Offices

LEDNINGSUTVECKLING I ARBETSGRUPPEN. Rapport från försöksprojekt vid två statliga myndigheter

Bibliographic reference:

Report LiU-PEK-R-22

Title of project:

The UPP Project: Development Program for the Personnel Leadership Function. Report No 2.

Key words:

Development of the Leadership Function
Organization Development

Abstract:

The report aims at describing a development project dealing with the personnel leadership function at two state offices. It covers the work executed during a one-year period. It describes also how employees in the offices have perceived the project work, and the problems they have experienced during the work in the project from its first phase via the diagnosis to the mapping of the field.

The report ends with a discussion of the two parts of the project, and an attempt is made at drawing conclusions to the planning of future personnel leadership function projects.

Pub. date: 78-11-15	Pages: 221	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The State Personnel Council

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

20

Author: Ekberg Kerstin, Berglund Margareta, Friberg Sven, Kadefors Roland, Persson Lars-Olov, Petersén Ingemar, Piros Stefan Örtengren Roland

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Göteborg. Laboratory of Clin. Neurophysiology and Inst. of Occupational Health, Sahlgren Hospital, Göteborg

Title: Neurofysiologi - lösningsmedel
(Neurophysiology - Occupational exposure)

Bibliographic reference:

Final report to the National Board of Occupational Safety and Health

Title of project:

Neurofysiologi - lösningsmedel
(Neurophysiology - occupational exposure)

Key words: Occupational exposure. painters, central nervous system, neurophysiology, psychometrical tests, self-rated mood

Abstract: Forty-two painters at a ship-yard were examined with respect to effects of long-term occupational exposure to toxic agents. The examination included measurements of electroencephalography, nerve conduction velocity, psychometrical tests and repeated rating of subjective mood.
The painters were divided into two groups. Group NM (18 Ss) met a number of "normal" criteria excluding other negative effects on the central nervous system than those which could be due to occupational exposure to toxic agents. The remaining subjects (group iNM) did not meet these criteria due to excessive alcohol habits or other illness and/or trauma with possible effects on the CNS.
The painters had a significant shift to a lower alpha center frequency in the EEG compared to unexposed, age-matched controls. This frequency shift was most apparent in the group of painters which in addition to exposure had other possible negative effects on the CNS (i.e.iNM). Nerve conduction velocities below the normal range appeared somewhat more often in the latter group than in the NM-group. The iNM group also performed consistently worse than the group of painters which met the "normal" criteria in the psychological tests. This difference was significant on a memory test.
The painters tended to feel more tired, depressed, less extrovert and less socially oriented than a control-group. This trend was most apparent towards the end of the day and the week, while the difference disappeared during week-ends. Self-rated mood correlated with self-rated neurastenic symtoms.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 75	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Board of Occupational Safety and Health

SPPB 1976

21

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Fhanér, Gunilla
Hane, Monica

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Dept. of Occupational Medicine
Regional hospital, Örebro

Title:

Seat belts: Opinion effects of law induced use

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Applied Psychology, 1979, 64, 205-212

Title of project:

Key words:
Seat belt use, compulsory use, law effects, opinion

Abstract:

The effects of law on compulsory seat belt use on actual seat belt use and on beliefs about seat belt use were investigated. A questionnaire measuring the experience factors Discomfort, Worry, Risk, Effect, and Inconvenience when wearing seat belts was given to 526 car owners. These car owners belonged to the same population as a group (N=368) for which the questionnaire had been constructed in 1971. A comparison between questionnaire results from the 1976 and 1971 groups indicated that the law of compulsory seat belt use had, on the average, brought about more positive opinions regarding use of seat belts. The change was large concerning the experience of discomfort and inconvenience, the 1976 sample experiencing these factors less than the 1971 sample. Those who had started to use the belts when the law was enacted showed more favorable attitudes, whereas the consistent nonusers showed more negative attitudes in 1976 than they had shown in 1971.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 205-212	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Fylgia's Eighty Year's Fund and the Swedish Council for Social Science.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Coping with job stress - a psychobiological approach.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 532. Also in B.Gardell & G.Johansson (Eds.), Man and Working Life. A Social Science Contribution to Work Reform. London: Wiley, 1979. (In press.)

Title of project:

Stress in working life.

Key words:

Quality of life, work satisfaction, health, physiological stress indices

Abstract:

The present paper considers the quality-of-life concept from the point of view of harmony between fundamental human needs and environmental conditions. It is argued that the knowledge gained by research on man as a social being and biological organism can aid in directing technological applications to suit human needs and abilities. Examples are given from a multidisciplinary research project concerned with the dynamics of stressful person-environment transactions, viewed from psychological and biological perspectives. Emphasis is placed on coping and adaptation in workers exposed to conditions characterized by underload, overload and lack of control. On the basis of empirical results it is argued that a moderately varied flow of stimuli and events, opportunities to engage in psychologically meaningful work and to exercise personal control over situational factors, may be considered key components in the quality-of-life concept.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	21	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49), the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

23

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gerdner, Mattias	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Datorisering inom sjukvården och psykologiska reaktioner.

Computerization within medical care and psychological reactions.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet
Nr 3, 1978

Title of project:

Computerization within medical care and psychological reactions.

Key words:

Computerization, hospitals, psychological reactions

Abstract:

An implementation of a data system in a hospital was followed during two years. The object was to study the meaning of the system for the employees' experience of their work situation and their reactions. The patients'experience of their situation in the hospital and their attitudes to computers were also studied. The conditions before and after the implementation of the system were followed by interviews and attitude scales. The employees had to a major extent a positive attitude to the data system. 75% were more positive than negative. 20% were more negative than positive and 5% were indifferent. The positive attitude was increased by time. The attitude discriminated between different categories among the staff. Doctors and secretaries were more critical to the system than nurses. The function of the system varied strikingly within the different staff categories.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	53	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

24

Author: Gerdner, Mattias	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Datorisering och attityder.

Computerization and attitudes.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Nr 4, 1978

Title of project:

Computerization and attitudes.

Key words:

Computerization, attitudes

Abstract:

Attitude data on the attitude towards computers and their effects on work situation were collected from different ranges of working areas, such as: medical care in hospitals, public service, banking and current account (in an oil company). The results are showing similarities and differences in answers from the different groups.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	51	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gerdner, Mattias	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Datoriseringens psykologiska effekter i litteraturen och debatten.

Computerization and its psychological effects on literature and debate.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Nr 2, 1978

Title of project:

Computerization and its psychological effects on literature and debate.

Key words:

Computerization, psychological effects

Abstract:

Computerization as a phenomenon has been the subject for research in literature as well as in public debate. A survey tries to give the picture given by these media on computerization as a phenomenon. There is also a discussion held on different problems at research on computerization, where the time perspective, human, organizational and technical conditions are mentioned.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 22	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

26

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gerdner, Mattias	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

Title:
Människans rationella och emotionella upplevelser och beteenden vid förändringar inom arbetslivet.

Man's rational and emotional experiences and behaviours by change of circumstances of work.

Bibliographic reference:
Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Nr 1, 1978

Title of project:
Man's rational and emotional experiences and behaviours by change of circumstances of work.

Key words:
Rational, emotional, experience, job changes

Abstract:

After observations on an implementation of a data system in a hospital and a literary survey on the subject of man's relation to change, a theory is outlined on man's behaviour at change. In summary, the theory formulates hypotheses that the behaviour, either cooperation or counteraction, can be explained by man's rational and emotional thinking. Rational thinking is the individual's expectation of gaining or losing anything at the change. Clarity and, on the other hand, obscurity on the consequences of the change will influence the intensity of the behaviour. The emotional thinking is related to experiences of freedom and coercion, respectively, where involvement and its opposite is expected to influence intensity in behaviour in this respect.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 139	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

27

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Herbert, Anders	**Inst.:** The Institute of Applied Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Skiftarbete och fritid. En uppföljande undersökning
Delrapport 3: vid anställningens början och efter några månader. Företagen A, B och C.
(Shift work and leisure time. A longitudinal study.
Part 3: When starting as a shiftworker and after a couple of months.
Companies A, B and C).

Bibliographic reference:

Progress report. Information från Psykotekniska institutet, Stockholms Universitet, 1978.

Title of project: Selektion och anpassning till skiftarbete
(Selection and adaptation to shift work).

Key words:

shift work, adaptation, leisure activities, longitudinal study

Abstract:

A longitudinal study of shift-workers. Problems: Who become shift workers? Does shift work change the workers' social and other leisure time activities? Which consequences of shift work are perceived as favourable, and which as unfavourable? What characterizes those who resign or are dissatisfied with their work situation compared to those who adjust well to shift work.

Method: Data are collected through questionnaires and recurrent interviews during the first few years of employment.

Results: The report contains findings from the first half-year period at three different companies.

Pub. date: June 1978	**Pages:** 47	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: Holmgren, Mette	**Inst.:** FOA 56, Karlstad, Sweden General Psychology Unit Dept of Psychology, University of Göteborg.Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Human information processing and computer handled information presentation: a frame of reference

Bibliographic reference:

FOA Report C56018-H9, 1978

Title of project:

Människa - dator

Key words:

Computer handled information presentation

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to give a theoretical frame of reference for human information processing for computer handled information presentation.
Cognitive functions together with individual differences have been given the main interest.
The views presented have to be taken as theoretically based hypotheses that have to be tested in practice.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Defence Research Institute

29

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hård, Anders Sivik, Lars	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Färgtecken och färgmått - NCS Svensk Standard för färgbeteckningar
(Perceptual color measurement - NCS Swedish Standard for color notation)

Bibliographic reference:

Report 1978:8, Scandinavian Color Institute, Box 14038, 104 40 Stockholm

Title of project:

Color- Man - Environment

Key words:

Color perception, color notation

Abstract:

A report on the current status of the SIS/NCS color notation system and the SIS/NCS color atlas which will be published during 1979. Introductory the demand for different systems for color description in industry, architecture, design and research is discussed. The origin of and R & D-work on the Natural Color System (NCS) is described as well as the implication of the phenomenological approach - color is what we see. The NCS language is explained and the various possibilities of graphic illustrations of relationships between colors are discussed. The purpose of this report is to inform on applied systematic color description, mainly for those within the building process who are concerned with coloration and painting.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 15	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

30

Author:

Johansson, G., and Aronsson, G.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Stressreaktioner i arbete vid bildskärmsterminal. [Stress reactions in computerized administrative work.]

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter (Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm), 1979, No. 27.

Title of project:

Stress in working life.

Key words:

Computerized administrative work, visual display units, stress, adrenaline, noradrenaline.

Abstract: The study was conducted at an insurance company using visual display units (VDU) connected by telecommunication to a central computer. 95 employees filled in a questionnaire concerning psychosocial stressors in connection with work at the VDU. Two subgroups, one with extensive, the other with no work at VDUs (11 and 10 persons, respectively), were also studied during work and leisure time: Self-reports on mood and alertness were recorded along with blood pressure, heart rate, and excretion of adrenaline, noradrenaline and cortisol. Results indicate (1) that stress and mental strain during work at VDUs were associated with delayed response time at the terminal and with unpredicted interruptions of system operation, (2) that such a temporary interruption caused an increase of blood pressure and adrenaline excretion in individuals occupied with continous work at a VDU, (3) that complaints of stress and strain were reported mainly by individuals with monotonous coding work, while individuals with varied and qualified tasks regarded their VDU as one of several useful technical aids, (4) that individuals spending the major part of their work day at VDU displayed a slightly higher level of physiological arousal than a comparable group without contact with the computer system, (5) that this difference in arousal increased during post-work hours, and (6) that a mojority of those who had worked at VDUs for longer periods reported some physical discomfort within 1 1/2 hours.

It is concluded that stress and strain in computerized work may be partly counteracted at the technological and at the organizational level: by reduction of duration and frequency of break-downs, by reducing response times in the system and by redistribution of necessary but monotonous coding work so that jobs involving merely coding are eliminated.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project 76/49).

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Johansson, G., Aronsson, G., and
Lindström, B.O.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Social psychological and neuroendocrine stress reactions in highly mechanized work.

Bibliographic reference:

Ergonomics, 1978, 21, 583-599.

Title of project:
Stress in working life.

Key words:
Monotony, overload, stress, psychosomatic disorders.

Abstract:

Social psychological theory on relations between production technology and work satisfaction was combined with arousal theory based on psychophysiological stress research in a study of workers in a highly mechanized production industry. A group of workers whose tasks were characterized by repetitiveness, physical constraint, machine-regulation of work pace and high demands for continuous attention (high-risk group) was compared to a control group who performed their work under less monotonous and more flexible conditions. Both groups were studied at work and during free hours with regard to urinary excretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline as well as self-ratings of mood and alertness. During work the high-risk group excreted significantly more catecholamines than the control group. The results suggest that the combination of monotony and mental overload experienced by the high-risk group demands continuous mobilization of biochemical adaptive resources which in the long run may prove harmful to the individual. This assumption was supported by the fact that the risk group showed a higher frequency of psychosomatic illness and absenteeism than the control group.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project 73/55 and 76/49).

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G., and Gardell, B.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psykosociala aspekter på processoperatörens arbete. [Psychosocial aspects of process control.]

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter (Department of Pychology, University of Stockholm), 1978, No. 22.

Title of project:

Stress in working life.

Key words:

Process control, stress, psychosocial work environment.

Abstract:

Stress factors associated with work in mass production industries have been thoroughly investigated and described. An increase in the level of automation including the introduction of computers and advanced process techniques will lead to considerable change in the work conditions. The new kind of work conditions has been studied mainly from an ergonomic perspective, whereas stress factors and job satisfaction have usually not been the major object of study. Using a perspective of stress theory, the paper outlines various factors in the new work conditions which may be expected to contribute to stress and strain.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	7	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project 76/49).

SPPB 1976

33

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, G., and Lundberg, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychophysiological aspects of stress and adaptation in technological societies.

Bibliographic reference:

In N.G. Blurton Jones & V. Reynolds (Eds.), Human Behaviour and Adaptation. London: Taylor and Francis, 1978, pp. 285-303.

Title of project:

Stress, adaptation, and technological change.

Key words:
Catecholamines, work conditions, commuter, stress.

Abstract:

The paper reports data from a long-term project concerned with human psychological and physiological adaptation to the psychosocial environment. Subjective and cognitive aspects of various stressful conditions have been investigated in relation to physiological reactions such as sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity and heart rate. Although phylogenetically old, the "fight-or-flight" reaction to stress still seems to serve a useful purpose in a short-range perspective. Experiments have shown that increased levels of adrenaline excretion are generally associated with good performance and successful short-term adaptation to acute stress situations characteristic of technological society. But when demands for readjustment are raised frequently or during long periods, the resulting high adrenaline levels are likely to produce harmful long-term effects. The work conditions associated with modern technology are often characterized by overstimulation or understimulation. Field studies as well as laboratory experiments show that such conditions impose a heavy load on human adjustment mechanisms, as indicated by increased catecholamine levels and poor work satisfaction. Psychophysiological responses to other real-life stressors are illustrated by investigations on urban commuting and noise. In addition, data are reported regarding behaviour patterns and cognitive factors, such as set and control, which tend to modify reactions to stress.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research, the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), and the Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 73/55 and 76/49).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kjessel, T., Borg, G., Edgren, B., Karlsson, J-G., Levin, D., Nilsson, P. och Nygaard, E.	**Inst.:** The Institute of Applied Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Fysiologiska och psykologiska indikatorer på trötthet vid utförsåkning på skidor sedda i ett riskperspektiv.

(Physiological and psychological indicators of fatigue during downhill skiing with regard to risk and injuries).

Bibliographic reference:

Information från Psykotekniska institutet, Stockholms universitet, 1978, nr 103.

Title of project:

Key words:

downhill skiing, risk, injuries, perceived exertion, fatigue.

Abstract:

The report deals mainly with physiological and psychological indicators of exertion and fatigue during downhill skiing, i.e. in a "risk-sport" where the individual reasons for injuries play a major role.
Sixteen healthy, athletic, men from GIS (The Swedish Army Sport School) and a group of six somewhat less trained individuals from PTI (Institute of Applied Psychology) constituted the experiment group. The subjects skiied downhill and performed different tests during a period of one week.
The investigation showed that of the 13 physiological and psychological variables measured during the experiment period only the subjects´ general condition improved, expressed as the estimate of maximal oxygen uptake. The concentration of blood- and muscle lactate was on the whole constant but the amount of glycogen in the muscles decreased considerably, 30% during every skiing session and 25% totally during the experiment period. The subjects who were classified as "tourist-skiers" could, as a fact, not make full use of their fast FTa-fibers which the good skiers, and to a certain extent the beginners could. The subjects efficiency capacity, estimated from different kinds of muscle strength tests, became poorer during the experiment period and the lowest performance was observed on the third day. The perceived exertion and fatigue after the downhill skiing and during the endurance tests were also rated highest on the third day. The results show an increase of exertion and fatigue during downhill skiing why practical advice can be given with regard to diet, training, third day activity and an increased awareness concerning one´s own tiredness and degree of exertion.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 42	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Sports Research Council

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Singer, J.E., Lundberg, U., and
Frankenhaeuser, M.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Stress on the train: A study of urban commuting.

Bibliographic reference:

In A. Baum, J.E. Singer & S. Valins (Eds.), Advances in Environmental Psychology, Vol. 1. Hillsdale, N.J.: Erlbaum, 1978, pp. 41-56.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Train stress, commuters, crowdedness, catecholamines

Abstract:

Regular male passengers commuting on the Nynäshamn-Stockholm line participated in a 4-day investigation aimed at studying the stress that arises from day-to-day commuting from a suburban home to a central-city job. All subjects rode a morning train; one group boarded the train at its first stop, and the other midway on its trip. The times of travelling were 79 and 43 min., respectively. On each day the subjects made quantitative reports concerning the travelling conditions on the train, and on the third day urine specimens from each passenger were also collected and analyzed for adrenaline and noradrenaline. The mean number of passengers/car increased progressively as the train approached Stockholm and a corresponding increase occurred in the magnitude of the estimates expressing various forms of discomfort. The subjects with the longer trip (Nynäshamn) were found to have a lower rate of adrenaline excretion on the train than the subjects with the shorter one (Västerhaninge). The results indicate that the stress involved in travelling varies more with the social and ecological circumstances of the trip than with its length or duration.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	16	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), the Social Science Research Council, and the U.S. National Science Foundation (GS-34329).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

36

Author: Sivik, Lars Hård, Anders	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Belysning och färgseende - teoretiska och metodologiska synpunkter på ljuskällors färgåtergivning
(Lighting and color vision - theoretical and methodological aspects of color rendering of light sources)

Bibliographic reference:

Report 1978:1, Scandinavian Color Institute, Box 14038, 104 40 Stockholm

Title of project:

Color - Man - Environment

Key words:

Color vision, color rendering, lighting

Abstract:

This is an essay within the sub-project on color rendering. It discusses the phenomenon of color constancy, i.e., that a surface or colors can look quite similar in different light sources in spite of comparatively large differences in the actual physical stimulus, the rays hitting the retina. Some visual changes occur, however, between different light sources, particularly as regards modern lighting with discontinuous spectral distributions. Fundamental and methodological problems relevant to color rendering studies are considered. Our own choice of strategy is described, motivated and illustrated by data from a pilot study.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	21	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

37

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sivik, Lars Hård, Anders	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Färg och färgforskning - en orientering bland begreppen
(Color and color research)

Bibliographic reference:

Report 1978:3, Scandinavian Color Institute, Box 14038, 104 40 Stockholm

Title of project:

Color - Man - Environment

Key words:

Color

Abstract:

This essay comments on an inventory of scientific reports on various kinds of color research such as the physics-oriented, the psycho-physical, the physiological, the phenomenological, the psycho-semiotic, etc. The purpose is to relate and define our own research of color/environment problems (supported by the Swedish Building Research) to existing international color research paradigms but also to various general theoretical views concerning choice of problems and methods.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 14	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Strand, Leif & Mellgren, Christer	**Inst.:** The Department of Educational Research Stockholm Institute of Education

Title:

Autogen träning med juniorkanotister

(Autogenic training with juniorcanoeists)

Bibliographic reference:

The Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education. 1979. Report no. 5.

Title of project: Psykologisk träning i samband med fysisk aktivitet och idrott (PSYAK)
Psychological training in physical activity and sport

Key words:

Psychological training, autogenic training, Machak-method, canoe

Abstract:

An autogenic training program has been translated to Swedish. Six juniorcanoeists (16-19 years) have, together with the coach, practised the program once a week during 8 months. The canoeists have furthermore practised regularly at home. The first purpose was to teach the canoeists the autogenic-training-technique. Secondly the canoeists experience from the autogenic training was examined during a three-day training camp under simulated competition forms.

The canoeists reported improved ability in concentration and an improvement of recovery after training. A better control of nervous reactions is further reported. Concentration in schoolwork and relaxation in connection with examinations are other findings. An intestinal problem in one of the canoeists has more or less disappeared during the training period.

A short but important discussion about the concept "autogenic discharges" was reported. The importance of finding methods to reveal "autogenic discharges" was further focused.

Finally a pilot study, based on a model of the Machak-method, was carried out during the three-day training camp. The test showed that the model is useful and that the autogenic training can be combined with different physical training programs.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1979	20	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Sport Research Council

39

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Svenstig, Lars	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

Title:

MBO - Planeringssamtal och Kodak AB.

MBO - Appraisal Interviews at Kodak Ltd.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Title of project:

MBO - Planeringssamtal och Kodak AB.

Key words:

MBO - evaluation

Abstract:

In the study a variant of MBO, called Planning meetings, is studied in the Eastman Kodak Company in Sweden. A rather extensive program installed to increase communication between superious and subordinates is evaluated by looking both to quantative data (no. of meetings, length of meetings etc.) and qualitative data (expectations, pay off etc.).
The study shows that the program works best in settings where good relations already exists and that managers expects more sees the meetings as more important than do subordinates.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 58	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

46

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Östberg, O.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Human Work Sciences University of Luleå S - 951 87 Luleå

Title:

Produktion med begränsad bemanning. Hur? Vilka blir de sociala effekterna?

Production with limited manpower. How? What will the social consequences be?

Bibliographic reference:
Teknisk Rapport 1978:50 T, Högskolan i Luleå, 1978.

Title of project:
Industrirobotar - arbetsmiljökonsekvenser
Industrial robots - effects on the working environment

Key words:
Industrial Robots, Automation, Social Effects, Trade Unions

Abstract:

The Swedish trade unions support in principle rationalization and the implementation of technologically advanced production components and systems. The workers organizations have in recent legislation also been given formal rights to negotiate about such issues. In reality the "employers" by virtue of superior resources (money, knowledge, initiative power) are capable of inflicting their evaluations of how production should be organized. The project of the unmanned factory, now renamed production with limited manpower, is but one example of how traditional production research activities may outmanouver trade union views. It is concluded that legislative efforts to strengthen trade union participation will be of limited value until the trade unions have built up a competitive body of knowledge of their own. One step in this direction could be to set up trade union research institutes, in which assessments of technology could be made from the point of view of the worker.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	27	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Work Environment Fund

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Backman, Jarl

Inst.:
Department of Education
University of Umeå

Title:
PERCEPTION OF POLYSEMY

Bibliographic reference:
Educational reports Umeå 1978, no 16

Title of project:
Word comprehension as a function of word frequency and synonymy

Key words:
Polysemy, perception, multiple meaning

Abstract:

A seldom expressed assumption in word comprehension studies, that words have invariant semantic qualities, was tested in three experiments. The first experiment showed that subjects produced different interpretations from polysemous words. There always, however, seemed to be a most frequent representation. In the second experiment subjects rated degree of polysemy and a striking jump was found in the transition from two to three meanings in a polysemous word. The third experiment also tested perceived degree of polysemy but with the addition of objective frequency and syntactic category as independent variables. A theoretically predicted triplet interaction was confirmed. It is concluded that the phenomenon of polysemy has to bee incorporated in research on word perception and comprehension. Theoretical alternatives for representation of polysemous and homonymous words are presented. The invairance hypothesis in word comprehension is finally recommended to be substituted by a variance hypothesis.

Pub. date: dec 1978	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Research

42

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Backman, Jarl	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

SEMANTIC VARIABILITY AND WORD COMPREHENSION

Bibliographic reference:

Educational reports Umeå, 1978, no 17

Title of project:
Word comprehension as a function of word frequency and synonymy

Key words:

Comprehension, polysemy, syntactic category, semantics

Abstract:

Four different age groups (9, 12, 15 and 18 years) judged words which varied in three diemnsions: syntactic category, objective frequency and polysemy (multiple meaning). The subjects judged ease of comprehension of 24 words in a factorial arrangement, and the method was Thurstone's paired comparisons. A predicted complex relationship between the threee independent variables e.g. a triple interaction could, however, be supported. Subjects in older ages did not seem to have a finer discrimination ability for words with different degrees of polysemy. It was concluded that the phenomenon of polysemy has to be incorporated in research on word comprehension. This approach avoids the current normative approach and leads to a more relevant starting-point where semantic invariance must be substituted for semantic variability.

Pub. date: dec 1978	**Pages:** 17	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swadish Council for Social Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

43

Author: Backman, Jarl	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

SENTENCE PRODUCTION WITH HOMONYMOUS AND POLYSEMOUS WORDS

Bibliographic reference:

Educational reports Umeå, 1978, no 18

Title of project:
Word comprehension as a function of word frequency and synonymy

Key words:

Polysemy, homonymy, sentence production

Abstract:

Forty subjects produced sentences from homonymous words which could be interpreted either as verbs or nouns. The words also varied in degree of polysemy. The results indicated that the subjects prefered verbproductions when the words were grouped according to objective frequency. This was more evident when the choice of syntactic category was related to the words polysemous character. The results were explained by a presumed easier access and a larger number of entries in the subjective lexicon for verbs, caused by their relational character and context dependence. The nouns on the other hand are semantically more stable and an increase in degree of polysemy restricts access to a specific interpretation.

Pub. date: dec 1978	**Pages:** 14	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Research

44

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Backman, Jarl	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:
SUBJECTIVE STRUCTURES IN LINGUISTIC RECURRENCE

Bibliographic reference:
Educational reports, 1978, no 19

Title of project:
Word comprehension as a function of word frequency and synonymy

Key words:
Recurrence, word collocations, frequency

Abstract:

Three experiments were conducted to test the psychological relevance of objectively quantified word collocations. The first experiment showed that perceived frequency of word combinations roughly followed the objective count. Another recurrent quality of words, constructional tendency, was supplemented as independent variable in the two following experiments. This variable reflects a words tendency to appear in word combinations and it was found to interact with frequency when subjects rated frequency and comprehensibility. The experiments showed that word collocations, defined at the levels of combinations and constructional tendency of individual words, can be supposed to have psychological counterparts; that linguistic recurrence seems to have cognitive representations.

Pub. date: dec 1978	**Pages:** 18	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

45

Author: Backman, Jarl	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

WORD COMPREHENSION AS FUNCTION OF SYNTACTIC CATEGORY OF CONTENT WORDS

Bibliographic reference:

Educational reports Umeå, 1978, no 15

Title of project:

Word comprehension as a function of word frequency and synonymy

Key words:

Comprehension, syntactic category, content words

Abstract:

One hundred subjects rated words of the category content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs). One half of the group rated comprehensibility, the other half subjective frequency. The rating technique was Thurstone's paired comparisons. The results were in good agreement with a previous investigation as regards the relation comprehension - objective frequency. The comprehension ratings did not co-vary with subjective frequency and underlines their status as a higher-order variable. A linguistic prediction about the unclear position of adjectives and adverbs as syntactic categories was supported. An interactive relation between nouns and verbs and relations to objective frequency were explained by the difference in context dependency and accessibility of entries in semantic memory.

Pub. date: dec 1978	**Pages:** 14	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Brenner, Sten-Olof Hjelmquist, Erland	**Inst.:** General Psychol. Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Psykolingvistik
(Psycholinguistics)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, Undervisningspsykologi (Educational Psychology)
E.Hjelmquist, L Sjöberg, & H. Montgomery (Eds).

Title of project:

Key words:

Psycholinguistics, education

Abstract:

This is a review of theoretical and methodological problems in psycholinguistic theories with special regard to their application in educational contexts. Some problems in connection with applications of a major linguistic theoretical framework, the generative transformational one, are discussed. It is pointed out, as has been done before, that the conceptual status of the competence-performance distinction has been surfacely analyzed, which has caused unnecessary theoretical and empirical confusion. However, linguistic analysis is not considered useless to a psychologist, but it is stressed that such an analysis, to be fruitful, must be incorporated in a psychological cognitive theory. A process model is proposed as an alternative, but it is clear that such a model introduces new problems, e.g. concerning the time relations between phonetic, syntactic, and semantic analyses. A functional linguistic approach to language use is also presented. It is suggested that functional analysis should be of use for psychologists interested in language processing. Finally, an example of an application of psycholinguistic theory to the education of language-delayed children is given. The conclusion is that a process model focused on the learning of meaning and relating cognitive processes to situational variables should be developed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanistics and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

47

Author: Dornic, Stanislav	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

The Bilingual's Performance: Language Dominance, Stress, and Individual Differences.

Bibliographic reference:

In D. Gerver & H.W.Sinaiko (Eds.), Language Interpretation and Communication. New York: Plenum Press, 1978, pp. 259-271.

Title of project:

Key words:

Bilingualism, Stress, Individual differences,

Abstract:

The paper deals with the relationship between a bilingual's performance in his dominant and subordinate languages, and focusses on speed of decoding and encoding processes in simple tasks. However stable the relative balance of a person's two language normally is, it may change markedly under the influence of high information load, various stresses, fatigue, language set and switching, low signal probability and other factors, the decrease in performance being typically more pronounced for the subordinate language. Some individual differences relevant to bilingual's performance are discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research. 55

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dornic, Stanislav	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Noise and language dominance.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 536.

Title of project:

Key words:

Noise, Bilingualism,

Abstract:

The effect of loud noise on the relationship between the bilingual's language systems was studied in a series of experiments. Bilingual subjects performed information processing tasks involving load on attention and on short-term memory. The tasks included language decoding (comprehension) and encoding (production) and were performed in both of the bilingual's languages, in quiet and in noise. In general, noise tended to enhance the imbalance between the subjects' language systems. Two mechanisms seem to underlie this phenomenon. (a) Since noise may mask inner speech, subvocal verbal operations (naming, rehearsal) involved in some verbal tasks are affected more when these tasks are performed in a weaker language due to the poorer pronounceability of words in that language. (b) Noise-induced arousal seems to enhance the dominance of the stronger language system at the expense of the weaker; this seems to follow from (i) an increased tendency-to-translate from the weaker to the stronger language, and (ii) a facilitated interlingual switching in the above direction. - When performing the task in their weaker language and in the presence of noise, the bilinguals were shown to undergo a decrease in spare capacity and an increase in perceived effort. This imbalance held true even in the absence of apparent differences in performance.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	7	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

49

Author:
Hjelmquist, Erland

Inst.:
General Psychol.Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg , Sweden

Title:
Att kunna säga det man vill ha sagt
(To be able to say what you want to communicate)

Bibliographic reference:

I L-O Jiveskog, U.P. Lundgren, & K. Mattson (Eds.), Språk och socialisation. Rapport 3. Forskningsgruppen för läroplansteori och kulturreproduktion, Stockholms universitet, Stockholm.(Language and socialization, Report No. 3)

Title of project:

Key words:

Communication, language, thought

Abstract:

In this paper is pointed out that the very old problem concerning the relation between language and thought of course is not solved, but that at least some interpretations of the relation can be rather confidently excluded. An extreme Whorfian standponint thus seem improbable both on theoretical and empirical grounds. It is further pointed out that common situations which clearly demonstrate the relation between language and thought have been neglected by psychologists. Such situations are e.g. conversations and discussions. People often have a subjective feeling that there is a lack of congruence between what they want to communicate and what they actually say. It is suggested that such situations should be studied since they can be expected to give some insight into the relation between language and thought. Methodological problems in connection with such studies are discussed. Especially, it is the case if you want to study the relation between what a person want to communicate, (thought) and what he actually says, you must first know what he wants to communicate. The question is raised if this is possible without using language. What is studied in that case is two verbalizations of the same communicative content expressed at different times. This seems to be a hard methodological problem to overcome if you want to study complex thought processes.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	3	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hjelmquist, Erland	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Psycholinguistics as scientific encounters

Bibliographic reference:

Folia Linguistica, in press

Title of project:

Key words:

Psycholinguistics, conversations, discourse

Abstract:

Language and language use are discussed with particular reference to discourse processes in conversations. The methods used in psychology, artificial intelligence and linguistics for the study of this phenomenon are commented on . It is suggested that conversations are a prototypic case of language use and thus could be expected to be of particular relevance when trying to explain and understand how people produce and understand verbal discourses. It is concluded that you need to know more about the basic characteristics of conversational situations and that it is especially important to differentiate between different types of situations, for example, with respect to the goal structure created by two interlocutors more or less different intentions in a conversation.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Oden, Gregg Ekberg, Kerstin	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Semantic constraints determine the relative sensibleness of interpretations of ambiguous sentences

Bibliographic reference:

Paper presented at the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, May 5, 1978

Title of project:

Continuous semantic constraints and ambiguity resolution

Key words:

Semantic constraints, relative sensibleness

Abstract:

Subjects paraphrased 72 sentences which surreptitiously included 12 ambiguous sentences. The degree to which semantic constraints were satisfied for each interpretation of the ambiguous sentences, as measured by a subsequent judgment task, determined the relative sensibleness of the interpretations and the relative sensibleness determined which interpretation was obtained in the paraphrase task. The results strongly suggest that continuous semantic constraints play an important role in language processing, especially in assisting the analysis of other levels of language.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Grant 170282 - Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation
Grant BSN77-15820 - National Science Foundation,

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lennart Svensson

Inst.:

The Institute of Education,
University of Göteborg

Title: Some notes on a methodological problem in the study of the relationship between thought and language. - Describing the thought content in terms of different conceptions of the same phenomenon.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 69, 1978

Title of project:

Explicitgörande av tolkningars grund i språkliga data. (Making explicit the basis of interpretations in linguistic data.)

Key words:

Methodology, thought, language, conception

Abstract: Although thought and language are thought of as different in nature or form, analyses within the psycholinguistic field imply a stress on the unity of thought and language. Of course, one must be aware of the unity of thought and language, but at the same time the two concepts imply a differentiation within this unity which the research does not seem to have illuminated. The lack of differentiation of the two concepts in the analyses seems partly to depend on the atomistic character of the analyses. The problem of differentiating thought and language in a way that makes it possible to relate them to each other thus seems to demand a description of thought which is less dependent on linguistic form. One must analyse thinking not as the meaning of separate words or sentences or as the "sum" of such linguistic units, but as thinking about phenomena, where the phenomena are the units from which one may delimit and describe thinking.

What is suggested is

(1) A differentiation of the descriptions of thought and language by means of a description of the thought content in terms of different conceptions of the same phenomenon.
(2) Relating descriptions of the same phenomenon to the use of linguistic forms in describing this phenomenon.
(3) Relating such combinations of thought and language use on different occasions to describe change as a result of learning.

Pub. date: September 1978	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Mai Arvidsson	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund P.O. S-220 07 Lund 7 Sweden

Title:

Concord errors in German. A quantitative and qualitative analysis of Swedish learners' oral and written proficiency.

Kongruensfel i tyska. En kvantitativ och kvalitativ analys av gymnasieelevers muntliga och skriftliga prestationer.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, 1978, Nr 13. Lund: Pedagogiska institutionen.

Title of project:

Key words:

Error analysis, concord errors, foreign language learning, teaching foreign languages

Abstract:

The purpose of the study is to establish the frequency and causes of concord errors between subjects and predicate made by Swedish learners in oral and written tests after 4-6 years studies of German. The analysis is based on results of oral and written tests from a sample of 120 students chosen at random and stratified with regard to grade and sex. By means of analysis of variance differences related to test situations, grades and sexes are examined. In addition, the number of concord errors as regards various types of verbs as well as persons in the paradigm is studied. In free production all errors are categorized in order that the relative frequency of the concord errors can be established.

The aim of the qualitative analysis is to test the hypothesis that the concord errors are often due to an interference which operates in the clause. The result of the analysis supports the hypothesis: concord errors, at least of this type, appear to have a structure which is very sensitive to the context within the clause.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 169	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bjerstedt, Åke	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Framtidsberedskap som utbildningsmål: Exempel på problem och informationsvägar
/Preparedness for the future as an educational goal: Exemples of problems and ways of collecting information./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Särtryck och småtryck, Nr 255.

Title of project:

Framtidsberedskap som utbildningsmål
/Preparedness for the Future as an Educational Goal./

Key words: Attitude, cognitive development, composition, content analysis, futurology, internationalism, interview, questionnaire, preparedness for the future

Abstract:

At the Department of Educational and Psychological Research in Malmö, a research and development project has been initiated with the working title "Preparedness for the Future as an Educational Goal". The first phase will comprise (a) an inventory of earlier research work and other activities connected with the theme preparedness for the future as an educational goal and also (b) a series of explorative small studies, i.a. with the object of mapping students´ conceptions of the future. During a later phase an additional object will be to try systematically to develop and test teaching recommendations in connection with the theme preparedness for the future. - The present report provides some examples of problems worth studying, and it also illustrates different ways of collecting information in order to increase our knowledge in this field.

Pub. date: July 1978	**Pages:** 39	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gun Cardell
Gunilla Sahlström

Inst.: National Board of Education

Title: Del 1: SYO. Sammanfattande erfarenheter av 5 års försöksverksamhet.
Del 2: Studie- och yrkesorientering. Sammanfattande erfarenheter av 5 års försöksverksamhet samt bedömningar och förslag.

Part 1: SYO Summery of experiences from a 5 year evaluation study.
Part 2: Study and vocational orientation. Summary from a 5 year evaluation study with conclusions and suggestions.

Bibliographic reference: National Board of Education (NBE)
1979-04-09 Dnr S 79:152

Title of project: Utvärdering av den nya syo-organisationen
Evaluation of the new organization for study and vocational orientation (syo)

Key words: Study orientation; vocational orientation; Guidance

Abstract: A new system of study and vocational orientation (syo) has been tried out by NBE in Swedish elementary and upper secondary schools for the last 5 years. The evaluation period ends with the school year 1978/79. The evaluation results has been documented in annual progress reports. This final report sums up the experiences gained during the total evaluation period. The report consists of two parts. Part one is, like the earlier progress reports, a pure description of research results and opinions concering "syo". Part two contains the related conclusions and suggestions as presented by the NBE to the Swedish government. One of the main conclusions is that "syo" has become more or less a responsibility of the "syo-officer" alone, although it is supposed to be the joint responsibility of all school staff categories and an integrated part of all school work. The NBE has therefore suggested, that measures must be taken to promote an integration of "syo" aspects into every school activity, including the teaching of different subjects. It is also suggested that the former system of career teachers should be replaced by the system of full-time "syo-officers" which has been tried out during the evaluation period. This suggestion is based on the fact that the "syo" domain in school has developed to such an extent that it demands a specialist exclusively devoted to syo tasks.

Pub. date: 1979-04-09	Pages: Part 1: 154 Part 2: 107	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Research report ...

Research supported by: National Board of Education (NBE)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Mohamed Chaibderraine

Inst.:

Department of Education
Linköping University

Title:

Educational Wastage at the Primary Level

Bibliographic reference:

Linköping Studies in Education. Dissertations. No 9

Title of project:

Key words: school dropout, grade repetition, school leavers, repeaters, academic failure, holding power, student promotion.

Abstract: Educational wastage, dropping out from school and repetition of grade, as opposed to grade promotion, has been reported to be dependent on external factors, such as the socio-economic background of the students, and internal factors, such as the characteristics of the schools, the teachers and the teaching. In order to assess the relative importance of these two groups of variables for the prediction of educational failure and educational success, studies have been conducted in Algeria.

Socio-economic, socio-cultural and school data have been collected and analysed according to various theoretical designs by means of inferential statistical techniques and stepwise multiple regression analyses. The results gathered confirmed the hypotheses that educational failure, as opposed to educational success, is strongly dependent upon the home background of the students and can be predicted from limited sets of socio-economic and cultural variables, while the prediction of dropping out as opposed to repetition must mainly be made on the basis of the characteristics of the educational environment.

Pub. date: 1978-11-11	**Pages:** 205	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ericson, Britta	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
Synproblem och skolframgång i svenska

Visual problems and achievement in Swedish

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 9
Pedagogiska institutionen, Uppsala

Title of project:
Synproblem och skolframgång i svenska

Key words: vision defect, binocular control, orthoptic examination, reading difficulties, Swedish, follow-up-study, compulsory education

Abstract:

In order to find out to what extent children within the compulsory school system are having visual problems and if any kind of visual problems are connected with underachievement in Swedish, 48 pupils had their vision examined according to the method proposed by the 1974 Government Commission on School Health Service. Their vision was also examined by an orthoptist. According to the orthoptic examination 20 pupils had visual problems if corrected refractive errors are included. Nine of these 20 children needed treatment because of insufficient binocular control. Those problems were not recognized with the method proposed by the 1974 Government Commission on School Health Service. Relatively more children from social group III than children from social group I and II have visual problems. One cannot exclude the possibility that some visual problems can have negative effects upon close work as reading and writing and thus influence the achievement in Swedish.

Pub. date: March 1979	**Pages:** 82	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Sällskapet för folkundervisningens befrämjande

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Idman, Pekka

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
En studie i konsumentfostran - Ett nordiskt forskningsprojekt vid lärarhögskolan i Malmö.
/En study of consumer education - An inter-Nordic research project at the Malmö School of Education./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Särtryck och småtryck, Nr 268.

Title of project:
Konsumentfostran i skolan.
/Consumer education in school./

Key words:
Consumer education, teaching aids, teaching objectives;
level: grades 4-6 of the basic school

Abstract:

An inter-Nordic research project on consumer education in school was commissioned by the Nordic Council of Ministers and has been carried out at the Malmö School of Education. - Starting from some basic analyses of the goals of consumer policy, curricula, teachers, pupils and parents, overall objectives for consumer education were set up and described in detail. On the basis of the goals formulated, nine study packages were produced, three for each of grades 4, 5 and 6. The material was tested in the Nordic countries. The results of the tests were then used in revision of both goals and material. - The present report is in the form of a Swedish-language book, published in the inter-Nordic series NU (1978:29). A condensed French version is found in Reprints and Miniprints, No. 237.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 144	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Nordic Council of Ministers
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 59

Author: Kelly, Alison	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm

Title: Girls and Science: An International Study of Sex Differences in School Science Achievement.

Bibliographic reference: Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm ISBN 91-21-00182-4.

Title of project:

Key words: Girls, women, science, sex differences, school, international.

Abstract: The IEA science data for fourteen year old pupils from fourteen developed countries is used to examine sex differences in science achievement. In all the countries considered, boys achieved better than girls, on average, although girls in some countries achieved better than boys in other countries. Explanations for the results are attempted in terms of (a) cultural expectations for girls and boys (b) features of school organization which may favour boys (c) sex differences in attitudes to science. All three hypotheses are found to be lacking in explanatory power, although the nature of the data is not such as to allow them to be disproved. An alternative explanation in terms of Kohlberg's cognitive-developmental theory of the acquisition of sex-typed characteristics and positive feedback in schools, is proposed but not tested. Some possible intervention strategies to improve girls' performance in science are suggested. The study is written from a feminist viewpoint.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	152	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Spencer Foundation

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Little, Angela	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm & Institute of Development Studies University of Sussex, England

Title:
Examination Orientation and Types of Achievement.

Bibliographic reference: Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education Report no. 32, December 1978.
Also in: Institute of Development Studies Research Report Series, July 1978.

Title of project:

Key words: Examinations, achievement, developed and developing countries.

Abstract: A secondary analysis of data from a number of countries collected as part of the Survey of Educational Achievement in 1971 and 1972 carried out by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement. Some of the ideas of the IDS Education Project on Examination Orientation and the "Quality" of Learning are applied to and modified in the light of the IEA data. Special attention is paid to data from Chile, India, Iran, Thailand England, Japan, USA and Australia. The main outcomes of the research are (i) a revision of the reasons for the connections between examination orientation and rote dominated learning; (ii) a list of suggestions for examination reform as a way of redressing the balance between rote learning abilities and problem solving abilities; (iii) an empirical confirmation of some aspects of the link between examination orientation and "Bad" Teaching and Learning; (iv) an exploration of difficulties encountered in the operationalisation of the concept of Rote Dominated Learning.

Pub. date: July 1978	**Pages:** 52	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
SAREC

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

61

Author:
Little, Angela

Inst.: Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm & Institute of Development Studies University of Sussex, England

Title:
Occupational and Educational Expectations. A Study of Students in Developed and Developing Countries.

Bibliographic reference: Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education. Report no. 31. October 1978.
Also in: Institute of Development Studies Research Report Series, July 1978.

Title of project:

Key words: Occupational, educational expectations, developed and developing countries.

Abstract:

A secondary analysis of the occupational and educational expectations of 14 year old-students in Chile, India, Iran, Thailand, England, U.S. and Japan. The data was generated as part of the survey of academic achievement carried out by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) and the present study has been carried out as a collaborative venture between the Institute of Development Studies and the Institute of International Education in Stockholm.

By examining the student expectations in the context of the opportunities their respective educational and economic systems can offer it is found that by and large the expectations of students in developing countries have less chance of being realised than the expectations of students in developed countries. Rather than describing this situation as "unrealism" on the part of the students, the author attempts to explain why students in developing countries perceive their futures in the way they do.

Pub. date: July 1978	**Pages:** 70	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
SAREC

62

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lundquist, Barbro

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Språkskillnader mellan kön, hem och skolor. Studier inom projektet FRIS (Fri skrivning i skolan).
/Sex, home and school differences in language ability. Studies within the FRIS project (Free writing at school)./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 350.

Title of project:
Fri skrivning i skolan.
/Free writing at school./

Key words: Composition, language, language development, segregation, sex difference, social class differences; stage: the intermediate level of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The study in this report is part of the FRIS project (Free writing at school). A group of 191 pupils in the comprehensive school wrote two compositions - one in grade 4 (autumn term), one in grade 6 (spring term). The compositions were assessed and an analysis of language was made. Tests of intelligence, language ability and attitudes to writing were given to the students. The results of compositions and tests are related to sex and social background data. Sex differences are shown to be more prevalent than differences regarding social background. The development of sex and social differences from grade 4 to grade 6 shows that sex differences increase and social differences decrease.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 125	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Leif Lybeck

Inst.:

Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:

Proportionstänkande och tänkande i proportioner (Reasoning in Proportions and Proportional Reasoning)
Paper presented at the Nordic Society for Educational Research Congress, October 19--22. 1978. Aalborg University Centre, Denmark.

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the BMN-project, Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, BMN 6, October 1978.

Title of project: Begreppsbildning inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga ämnen, gymnasieskolan (Concept Formation in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, the upper integrated secondary school) (BMN--project).

Key words: Mathematics, Science Education, Concept formation, Comprehension, Proportionality, Secondary Education.

Abstract: The results of the students' proportional reasoning based on individual interviews are presented (see Report No72), Institute of Education University of Göteborg, 1978). The two-dimensional schema of response categories has been used as an instrument how to analyse a certain subject content in order to make it likely how the students may think.

The A- and B-forms of the functional aspect (A between the variables and B within one variable at the time) are co-existing aspects of a science education concept. This concept has been used to demonstrate how different teaching strategies may be built applying the A- or B-forms on transforming units (5 m =5 · 100 cm = 100 · 5 cm). Applied on examples from two text-books in physics it has been pointed out that the shift in perspective from B- to A-forms are serious difficulties faced by the students. The importance of the instrument in the current discussion on "basic skills" has been demonstrated from economical context met by the layman in the daily life.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 49	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

64

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Leif Lybeck	**Inst.:** Institute of Education, University of Göteborg

Title: A RESEARCH APPROACH INTO SCIENCE EDUCATION AT GÖTEBORG

Paper presented at the Joint ICMI/ICPE/CTS/UNESCO/IDM-conference on 'Cooperation between Science Teachers and Mathematics Teachers', September 17--23, 1978, Institut für Didaktik der Mathematik, Bielefeld, FRG

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, No. 71, October 1978

Title of project: Begreppsbildning inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga Ämnen, gymnasieskolan (Concept Formation in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, the integrated upper secondary school) (BMN-project)

Key words: Science Education, Mathematics Education, Epistemology, Methodology, Theory of Education, Secondary Education

Abstract:

In the presented paper some of the theoretical assumptions of the BMN-project are explained, especially the separation of two knowledge producing activities of interest to Science and Mathematics Education. Activities, methodological aspects and instrumentation are described as well as some tentative results.

As an appendix a paper on 'Analysis of Condition for Cooperation and Strategies for Innovation related to the Cognitive Domain' is attached. The significance of the conditions for cooperation are discussed and some strategies for cooperation are suggested by the Work Group. Among other things the Group pointed out that there is a small but growing body of evidence that suggests that cognitive structures are rich and fruitful bases for further learning provided they are recognized and the teaching is directed to them. Furthermore, there is now evidence, that the development of these cognitive structures have similarities with the evolution of the scientific and mathematical knowledge. That is, they occur discontinously through interactions that have strong social and psychological components.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 13 (+6)	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Leif L[illegible]beck	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:
A Research Approach to Science Education at Göteborg

Bibliographic reference:
The European Journal of Science Education, Vol.1, No.1,
pp 119--124, 1979

Title of project: Begreppsbilding inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga ämnen, gymnasieskolan (Concept Formation in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, the integrated upper secondary school) (BMN-project)

Key words: Science Education, Mathematics Education, Epistemology, Methodology, Theory of Education, Secondary Education

Abstract:

The paper is published under the heading of 'Reports from Research Centres'. The research approach of the BMN-project (Concept Formation in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences) is presented. It is partly based on the platform of Theory of Science developed at the Department of Theory of Science and Research, University of Göteborg. The project is integrated in the INOM-group (Learning and the Conception of the World Around Us) at the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg.

In the paper some of the theoretical assumptions of the BMN-project are explained using the conceptual framework of the Theory of Science. The separation of two knowledge producing activities of interest to Science and Mathematics Education is pointed out. Thus, the theory of science of physics is not a branch of physics, and physics education, too, is not a branch of physics. The research territory of Science and Mathematics Education is not the scientific disciplines themselves but the thought content of the students in relation to them. The territory is a relational phenomena between the student and the subject content learned or taught. According to these, activities, methodological aspects and instrumentation are described as well as some tentative results.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Article	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

66

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Leif Lybeck

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title: STUDIES OF MATHEMATICS IN TEACHING OF SCIENCE IN GÖTEBORG
Paper presented at the Joint ICMI/ICPE/CTS/UNESCO/IDM-conference on 'Cooperation between Science Teaching and Mathematics Teachers' September 17--23, 1978, Institut für Didaktik der Mathematik, Bielefeld, FRG.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, No 72, October 1978

Title of project: Begreppsbildning inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga ämnen, gymnasieskolan (Concept Formation in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, the integrated upper secondary school) (BMN-project)

Key words: Mathematics, Science Education, Concept formation, Comprehension, Proportionality, Secondary Education

Abstract: The results of the students' oral responses to two tasks on proportional reasoning is reported. The Measuring Cylinder Task and the Spring Balance Task administred as pencil and paper tasks by Suarez in Zürich were given during individual interviews. The structure of the first task is similar to the Paper Clips Task introduced by Karplus in San Fransisco. Suarez and Karplus found the same type of response categories. The interview data based on 14 students from the natural science line (N), and 12 students from the technology line (T), grade 10 (age 16-17), did not fit the one-dimensional schema of response categories introduced by the other researchers.

A very time-consuming, qualitative analysis of the students' responses ended up in a new two-dimensional schema of response categories. The students can either quantify between the relevant variables (A), or they can quantify within one variable at the time (B), which means quite different strategies. One of the thought dimensions is called the functional aspect of the task, and it contains the categories A and B. The second dimension is named the quantitative aspect, and has four categories 1-4. This aspect shows what kind of mathematical instruments the students applied in their calculations. The concept function has been found to be a very important aspect of the students' proportional reasoning.

Methodological issues as related to earlier studies have been discussed. Examples are given from classrooms recordings and analyses of text-books using the two-dimensional schema as an instrument. Implications on curriculum development are pointed out.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 37	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

67

Author: Martinsson, Ann	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Fri skrivning i skolan (FRIS): Elever, stoff och språkanalys.
/Free writing at school (FRIS): Pupils, essay themes and language analysis./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 348.

Title of project:

Fri skrivning i skolan.
/Free writing at school./

Key words: Composition, language, language development, language teaching, measurement technique; stage: the intermediate level of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The projekt "Free writing at school" contains the following studies:
(1) development and assessment of language in compositions written in grades 4-6,
(2) effects of varied stimulation,
(3) differences in language ability related to sex and social background.
The present report contains a description of the aims of the project, its relations to other language projects, time schedule and pupil sampling including an analysis of mortality. Essay themes and objective language measurements used in the empirical work are also described.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 86	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Martinsson, Ann	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Språket i fri skrivning: Beskrivning, utveckling och bedömning.
En studie inom projektet FRIS (Fri skrivning i skolan).
(The language in free writing: Description, development and assessment.
A study within the FRIS project (Free writing at school)./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 349.

Title of project:
Fri skrivning i skolan.
/Free writing at school./

Key words: Composion, computer, language, language development, language teaching, measurement technique, productivity, vocabulary; stage: the intermediate level of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The FRIS project, Free writing at school, contains the following studies:
(1) development and assessment of language in compositions written in grades 4-6,
(2) effects of varied stimulation,
(3) differences in language ability related to sex and social background.
In the present report the results of study (1) are presented. The aims have been to describe the language of the pupils' compositions in objective language parts and to describe the development from grade 4 to 6 with the aid of these measures. The relations between the objective measurements and different language tests have also been studied. Most important for both development and assessment is productivity. Thus it is not a certain language style that is awarded. Simple language measurements counted by a computer, e.g. number of different words, nonfrequent words and punctuation marks, predict composition marks as well as measurements requiring complex language analysis.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 135	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Petterson, Inga-Lill

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Kreativ skrivning. Delstudie inom projektet FRIS (Fri skrivning i skolan).
/Creative writing. A study within the FRIS project (Free writing at school)./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 352.

Title of project:
Fri skrivning i skolan.
/Free writing at school./

Key words: Assessment, composition, creativity, creativity test, language, language development, language teaching, measurement technique, productivity, vocabulary; stage: the intermediate level of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

In the report the concept of creative writing is discussed and a study of creative writing of fourth and sixth grade children is presented. Various objective measurements of language are validated against criteria such as creativity tests and assessments. In a study of extreme groups, essays differently assessed by two rating groups, are compared. One of the rating groups got the instruction to take into special consideration the creative aspects of the essays, while the other group got a more general instruction. A study of choice of headings is also presented. The results show that language measures which have high correlation with criteria of creativity, are different verb measures, adjuncts of verbs like objects and adverbials and language measures that show productivity and variation in vocabulary, for example, total number of words, number of different words, number of new words and unusual words. The degree of "correctness", however, shows very low correlation.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** [illegible]	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Petterson, Inga-Lill

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Stimulering inför fri skrivning i skolan: Attityder samt effekter av försök med varierade stimuleringsåtgärder. En studie inom projektet FRIS (Fri skrivning i skolan).
/Stimulating free writing at school: Attitudes and effects of experiments with different stimuli. A study within the FRIS projekt (Free writing at school)./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 351.

Title of project:
Fri skrivning i skolan
/Free writing at school./

Key words: Attitude, composition, creativity, experimental research, language, language teaching, measurement technique, motivation, sentence, stimulus, vocabulary; stage: the intermediate level of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The report presents studies of stimulation to free writing, including both attitude studies and experimental studies in the school situation. The attitude study shows pupil attitudes to different activities in writing and to different essay topics. In the experiments, effects of different stimuli on the written language of fifth and sixth grade children are tested. In one of the experiments these stimulus types were used: pictures, words and a short introductory text simultaneously to objective or emotional treatment of the topic. In another experiment are compared different topics, chosen with respect to the content in popular children's books; and in the third experiment topics with different portion of realism on one hand and instructions on creativity vs. correctness on the other are tested. Language measures that can be counted by computer, such as productivity, variation in vocabulary and word and sentence length, were used to measure the experimental effects.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 178	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

71

Author:

Skov, Poul

Inst.: Department of Educational and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Formålsundersøgelsen. Synspunkter på skolens arbejde i Danmark med sammenligninger til den svenske grundskole. 1. Projektets baggrund, formål, metode, indhold og omfang samt beskrivelsens theoretiska ramme. /The objectives of school. Viewpoints on the work of the Danish school with comparisons to the Swedish school. 1. Background, aim, method, contents, and theoretical frame./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 347.

Title of project:

Key words:

Aims of education, attitude, comparative education, Danish school, social interaction, social system.

Abstract:

This report is the first part of a presentation of a study on attitudes and opinions of the school work in relation to the objectives of the school, from different perspectives. The major part of the study is carried out in Denmark, with a supplementary study in Sweden. The Danish part involves about 1000 students of grade 9, about 650 parents of these students and about 650 teachers, from 15 schools in four communities. Data were mainly collected by means of questionnaires and interviews. This report deals with the background, aims, methods, and theoretical frame of the study.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 119	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ Danish.	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Wiechel, Lennart

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Några projektiva metoder vid utveckling och bedömning av jämställdhets-attityder.
/Some projective techniques in assessment and development of equality attitudes./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 345.

Title of project:
Utveckling av jämställdhetsattityder
/Development of equality attitudes./

Key words: Attitude, attitude change, child development, equality, internationalism, minority, projective techniques, sex roles, teaching method; stage: lower and medium levels of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

Within a research project called "Development of equality attitudes" some teaching and assessment experiments have been performed using different projective techniques, i.a. a discussion about a "family picture", a puppet play concerning attitudes of solidarity, and a "collage". In these situations, teacher and pupil activities were assessed with a special rating schedule. The report describes the techniques and illustrates their use in classes at the lower and medium levels of the comprehensive school. The analysis deals primarily with attitudes towards members of the opposite sex and towards foreign and minority groups.

Pub. date: November 1978	**Pages:** 54	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

CURRICULUM

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Dahllöf, Urban

Inst.:
Department of Education
Uppsala University

Title:
Curriculum evaluation, frame factors and teaching for mastery.
Reprints of three articles

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Reports on Education 2

Title of project:

Key words:
Curriculum, teaching, evaluation

Abstract:

In one of the articles reprinted in this report the author tries to synthesize earlier research on curriculum and teaching with special regard to various problem-levels in education and to the role of frame factors and process variables for the interpretation of outcome data so often characterized by non-significant differences in general tests. That article was originally presented as an invitational address to division B of American Educational Research Association in 1973.

In an other reprint from the same year the Swedish curriculum development system is analyzed with regard to strong and weak points in the reform strategies in the late 1960s.

The third article has earlier been published only in German. The author discusses mastery learning from the point of view of teaching and with regard to the restrictive impact exerted by a frame factor as total amount of time at disposal for school learning. The conclusion is that also mastery learning is subject to limitations as a general principle and that it calls for an increased attention to the priority problems in curriculum planning.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Sept. 1978	64	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☒	☒ ....

Research supported by:

74

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gestrelius, Kurt	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Evaluation of written curriculum for life-long education.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Educational and Psychological Interactions, No. 67.

Title of project:

Livslångt lärande i de svenska läroplanerna.
/Lifelong learning in Swedish curricula./

Key words: Classification, content analysis, curriculum analysis, evaluation, life-long learning

Abstract:

In 1973 UNESCO´s Institute of Education in Hamburg began an international research project to develop criteria and procedures for evaluation of the school´s curriculum from the perspective of life-long education. Some criteria of what seems favourable for the development of life-long learning were produced. Starting from these the general parts of the Swedish curriculum of primary (Lgr 69) and secondary school (Lgy 80) were analysed and assessed. The Swedish research team conducted formal content analyses of written curriculum materials. The content analyses were carried out in three stages: (1) dividing the curriculum in units, (2) developing a national list of criteria for evaluating the Swedish school curricula, (3) using this system of criteria as a category system when classifying the units. The results of the content analyses are reported in different ways. These different approaches in reporting can perhaps be seen as a fourth stage.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 21	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education
Unesco:s Institute of Education in Hamburg

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

75

Author:

Matts [illegible]stad

Inst.:

Royal Institute of Technology
S-100 44 Stockholm

Title:

Matematikutbildningen från grundskola till teknisk högskola
i går - i dag - i morgon

Training in mathematics from grade school to technical university
yesterday - today - tomorrow

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk Utveckling vid KTH TRITA-EDU-016.
ISBN 91-85212-37-7

Title of project:

The role of mathematics

Key words:

Mathematics teaching, Evaluation, Mathematics for engineers

Abstract:

A didactical analysis of some aspects of mathematics learning and teaching is made including the separation of the goals into subgoals, distinction between degrees of knowledge as to the way mathematics is used and the concept of potential of a mathematics education. A study is made of the development during the last decade of the mathematics teaching in Sweden including the introduction and declination of "New Mathematics", the consequences of the far-reaching restructuring of the school system and an analysis of which persons have the greatest influence on the development. The extent to which mathematics teaching has been reduced and the classes made more heterogenious is measured. The mathematics teaching in higher technical education is analysed based on interviews and questionnaires with students, teachers and examined engineers. Suggestions are given for future teaching.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 223	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges, The Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, The University of Uppsala

SPPB 1976

76

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ulf P. Lundgren & Sten Pettersson(Eds)	**Inst.:** Dep. of Educational Research Stockholm Institute of Education

Title:

Code, Context and Curriculum Processes.

Bibliographic reference:

LiberLäromedel, Department of Educational Research Stockholm Institute of Education, Stockholm, 1979, Studies in Education and Psychology 6, Studies in Curriculum Theory and Cultual Reproduction/3.
ISBN 91-40-04683-4

Title of project:

Key words:

Curriculum Theory, Cultural Reproduction

Abstract:

The volume contains a series of papers written for an invited symposium at the AERA convention in San Francisco April 8-12, 1979. The title of the symposium was "Curriculum Theory and Cultural Reproduction". The different chapters in the volume presents a series of studies developed within a specific societal context with a specific educational development, but aimed at creating a theoretical frame of reference for empirical curriculum research. There are two main interesting points. On the one hand the theoretical framework and how the single studies contribute to that framework and on the other hand the empirical data procured within each project.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1979	173	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education, The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges , Swedish Int. Development Authority (SIDA)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

77

Author:

Lövgren, Esse
Rudvall, Göte

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Läroplansutveckling i Sverige på central, regional och lokal nivå. /Development of the school curriculum in Sweden on national, regional and local levels./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 340.

Title of project:

Key words:

Compulsory education, curriculum, innovation, open-plan schools, school environment.

Abstract:

This report is a Swedish contribution to a German-Scandinavian symposion on curriculum research and curriculum development, held in Tune, Denmark, November 1977. The first part summarizes general principles in the development of the school curriculum in Sweden during recent decades. The second and third part of the report give examples of curriculum-related development work in the Malmö region. Special attention is given to a local attempt in two schools to realize some of the aims of the curriculum. In this local study the activities at a traditional school and an open-plan school have been followed and compared. Positive reactions as well as problems and difficulties experienced have been analyzed.

Pub. date: May 1978	**Pages:** 40	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dr. Gunilla Svingby	**Inst.:** Pedagogiska institutionen Göteborgs universitet

Title: Läroplaner som styrmedel för svensk obligatorisk skola.

Curriculum guides as steering instruments for the compulsory school of Sweden.

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis. Göteborg Studies in Educational Sciences 26, Göteborg, 1978

Title of project:
Förutsättningar för förändring i skolan (FISK).(Possibilities for change).

Key words: Compulsory
Curriculum, change, school and society

Abstract: The study explores the functions of curriculum as an official instrument in the swedish compulsory school reforms. The discrepancy between aims and function is analysed. Through questionnaires teachers express their views on the discrepansy. It depends partly on poor resources locally and partly on poor homes and to less interest in education on part of pupils and parents. A theoretical perspective of interdependence between schools and education is applied. Part of this is to question the importance of curriculum guides. By means of text analysis swedish guides over a hundred years are analysed. It is shown that they up to the last days have in common a detailed course description and a detailed time table instruction. The last guide (Lgr 69) has however omitted the coursedescription. It has instead a vast ideological part on the aims of schools and corresponding methods of teaching. The first curriculum of the compulsory school thus contained of a course description of a detailed and traditional art and at the same time had a lengthy text containing of the psychological motives for a partly changed teaching process in the new schoolform. In 1969, when the compulsory school had been working for five years, the detailed instruction was not seen to be needed any more. Instead more flexible recommendations on the didactic of every subject was publiched from the central bureaucracy. The last step up to now strengenths the shift from a vsiual steering to a less visible one.

Pub. date: 15.12 1978	**Pages:** 269	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 79

Author: Inga Andersson	Inst.: Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:

Tankestilar och hemmiljö. En uppföljning av barns utveckling från 1 till 12 år. (Cognitive styles and home environment. A follow-up study of childrens' development from age one to twelve.)

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis
Institute of Education, Göteborg, 1979
Göteborg Studies in Educational Sciences 27

Title of project:

Key words:
Follow-up, cognitive, development, home environment, child-rearing, Piaget, verbal classification, Latent Profile analysis.

Abstract:

The investigation is a follow-up study of a group of 242 children from infancy to twelve years old. The purpose is to investigate and interpret the interaction between variables in the children's home environment and their cognitive development.

The children have been studied on four occations: at infancy, at age 4-5, at the time of school entrance (age 7), and at age 12. The cognitive level of the children at age twelve has been assessed by the use of a verbal classification test, which is described in detail. The responses to the test are analysed qualitatively and grouped into 8 categories.

On the basis of the responses to the cognitive variables (vocabulary and classification) the children have been divided into groups which represent different cognitive styles. The statistical method used has been Latent Profile Analyses. These groups have then been compared according to previous test results, the children's home environment (defined as the parental interest in the children and the childrearing pattern), and their adjustment to school and peers.

This study has shown the importance, for the cognitive development of children of caring adults who use language explicity, and who make demands upon their children. However, simple explanations concerning the importance of the home environment could be unreliable since the children's behaviour continuously influences the attitudes and actions of the parents.

Pub. date: 7 3 1979	Pages: 285	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Counsil for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Backteman, Gunnar

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Longitudinal stability of social relations

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 538.

Title of project:
Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
Longitudinal stability, multivariable-multioccasional criteria, social relations

Abstract:

The present study aims at investigating relative longitudinal stability of social relations expressed in peer- and self-rating data on popularity. The ratings were made by 400 boys and 401 girls at age 10 and followed up at ages 13 and 15. Three main features of the present study were: (1) the subjects constituted an unselected, representative group, (2) the test-retest intervals were longer than has been customary (2-3 years), (3) the data were analysed in a multivariable-multioccasion paradigm, derived from the original Campbell and Fiske (1959) paradigm. The two relevant requirements for stability were fulfilled for both sexes in the case of peer-ratings and mainly for the self-ratings, too. The main results were: (1) peer-ratings of popularity were relatively stable over a period of 2-3 years (r = .44 - .52), (2) when the length of the test-retest interval increased to 5 years, the stability decreased, (3) self-rating data on popularity were only moderately stable, and (4) some sex differences were observed.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish National Defence Research Institute to Professor D. Magnusson

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Backteman, Gunnar & Magnusson, David

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Longitudinal stability of personality characteristics: Ratings.

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 537.

Title of project:
Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
Longitudinal stability, multivariable-multioccasional criteria, ratings

Abstract:

An empirical study based on a longitudinal sample of approximately 1.000 boys and girls, investigates whether teachers´ trait ratings of personality traits show longitudinal stability. A reformulation of the Campbell and Fiske (1959) multitrait-multimethod criteria in terms of stability across time was adopted to give a more profound analysis of longitudinal stability. The results point to a considerable stability across a period of three years (from 10 to 13 years of age) in ratings of personality traits performed by independent raters who have known their pupils for three years. These results were discussed in relation to views, put forward by several researchers, that ratings acutally mirror implicit personality theories of the raters.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish National Defence Research Institute to Professor D. Magnusson

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bergman, Lars R.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
The development of sex differences in school achievement between the ages 10 and 15.

Utveckling av könsskillnader i skolprestation mellan 10 och 15 års ålder

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978. No. 24.

Title of project:
Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
sex differences, development, education

Abstract: The development of sex differences in school achievement and intelligence was studied between the ages of 10 and 15 for 800 Swedish school children. The study had a longitudinal design in which school marks and results on tests were used that were collected within the Örebro Project when the subjects were 10, 13 and 15 years old. Some results: (a) On the average, the school mark in Swedish was higher for girls than for boys at age 10, and this difference had increased at age 15 to about 0.5 s. d. units. Girls also had higher means than boys on a standardized achievement test in Swedish, but these difference are smaller than the sex ifferences with regard to school marks, and can not explain these differences. (b) The variability is somewhat higher for boys than for girls in all achievement and intelligence variables, and these differences more pronounced within the quantitative domain than within the verbal domain. (c) All achievement and intelligence variables exhibit a high degree of stability over time. For instance only about 6 % of the children obtain a large change in their school mark in Swedish between the age of 10 and the age of 13 or 15. For boys most large changes are negative.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 13	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Bergman, Lars R. and Magnusson, David

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Overachievement and catecholamine excretion in an achievement-demanding situation

Bibliographic reference:
Psychosomatic Medicine, 1979. (In press.)

Title of project:
Development and Environment

Key words:
Relative achievement, overachievement, physiological reactions, adrenaline

Abstract:

We have studied the relationship between overachievement (defined as school achievement in relation to intelligence) and catecholamine output (adrenaline and noradrenaline). The subjects were 176 children aged 13 years. Adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion was measured in (1) a neutral situation (attending a nonexciting film), and (2) an achievement-demanding situation. In the achievement-demanding situation, overachieving boys had much higher adrenaline excretion levels than the other boys did. Such a difference was not found for girls. For boys, overachievement in combination with overambition (as rated by teacher) was related to a higher output of both adrenaline and noradrenaline in an achievement-demanding situation.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish National Board of Education to D. Magnusson and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research to L. R. Bergman

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Biel, Anders

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Accuracy and stability in children's representation of the large-scale environment

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychologcial Reports, 1979, 9, No. 2

Title of project:

Key words:
Cognitive mapping, spatial representation, child environment

Abstract:

This study examined children's representation of the large-scale environment. Six-year-old and ten-year-old children were asked twice, with an interval of six months, to draw a map of their home environment. In general the children drew fairly accurate maps and their spatial representation appeared quite stable. However, in order for the six-year-old children to draw accurate maps, they had to follow a continuous spatial representation. From these results it was concluded that children's actions in the environment are powerful means for the development of a spatial representation.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1979	15	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunilla Bohlin, Berit Hagekull
and Karin Lindhagen

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of
Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title: Early Individuality: Dimensions in Infant Behavior

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 248, 1979

Title of project: The relation between habituation of the OR and behavioral style in children: a study of the development of individual differences

Key words:

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to delineate dimensions of functioning in infant behavior by using factor analytic procedures. Data about the behavior of infants in two age groups were obtained using a questionnaire answered by parents. Separate analyses and cross-validation procedures were performed on data from the younger (11-25 weeks; N=381) and the older (26-41 weeks; N=410) sample. For both samples factors interpretable as broad behavioral dimensions were obtained. The preferred solutions for the two age groups were compared and judged to be similar enough to warrant a combination of the two samples. The preferred solution for the combined sample was an orthogonal 7-factor solution accounting for about a third of the total variance. At least five of the factors could be interpreted as broad behavioral dimensions and were named Intensity/Activity, Regularity, Approach-Withdrawal, Sensory Sensitivity, and Attentiveness.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Choynowski, Mieczyslaw Idman, Pekka	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Some aspects of adolescent aggressiveness.

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Reprints and miniprints, No 262.

Title of project:

Key words: Age difference, affective development, aggressiveness, guilt, hostility, measurement technique, position among siblings, sex difference.

Abstract:

This article summarizes a study on various aspects of aggressiveness between 11 and 15 years of age and its connection with sex, age and position among siblings. A Swedish version of the Buss-Durkee Hostility-Guilt Inventory was used as a measurement instrument. In general boys scored higher than girls on physical aggressiveness, while girls were more prone to show guilt feelings. Most types of aggressiveness, as assessed by this instrument, decreased as the children got older. Among the boys, single and eldest children tended to score higher on latent aggressiveness, but lower on overt aggressiveness in comparison with middle and youngest children.

Pub. date: October 1978	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Author: Gunilla Dahlberg Kerstin Mattsson	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education Dep. of Educational Research

Title:
Children's conception of work
(In U.P.Lundgren & S.Pettersson (Eds), Code, Context and Curriculum Processes. Seven papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association 1979)

Bibliographic reference:
LiberLäromedel, Dep. of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education, Stockholm 1979, Studies in Education and Psychology 6, Studies in Curriculum Theory and Cultural Reproduction/3

Title of project:
Undervisningsprocesser - omvärldsuppfattning - syo

Key words:
Curriculum theory, Cultural reproduction, Socialisation, Concept of work

Abstract:

In the article the authors give a brief account of the theoretical framework in a study on how different family contexts influence the way in which children organize their knowledge of the world, and especially their knowledge and conceptions of work and the social division of labour. The study also includes the problem of what happens when children enter school, meeting a new context and are forced to confront their earlier experiences with new ones.

A brief account of an empirical study on eight year old children's concept of work is also given. A work test, developed out of a study made by Basil Bernstein and his research group in London, is described and some preliminary findings is given.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eneskär, Barbro	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Children's language at four and six. A longitudinal and multi-variable study of language abilities among children.

Bibliographic reference:

Lund: Gleerup, 1978
Studia Psychologica et Paedagogica, No. 42.

Title of project:

Key words: Child development, language, language development, pronunciation, reading, sentence, vocabulary, writing.

Abstract:

The book describes language abilities in about 250 coeval Swedish children at the ages of four and six and the reading and writing performance of those children at the end of the first year at school. Part 1 discusses the theoretical background of the investigation and gives an account of its aims and general design. Part 2 deals with the children's articulation, part 3 with their vocabulary, and part 4 with their sentence structure. Part 5 deals with interrelations between articulation, vocabulary and sentence structure and the relation of these language abilities to reading and writing abilities at the age of eight. Finally, a hypothetical model of language structure is suggested.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 69	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

99

Author: Fischbein, Siv

Inst.: The Department of Educational Research
Stockholm Institute of Education

Title:

Heredity-Environment Influences on Growth and Development during Adolescence. A longitudinal study of twins.

Bibliographic reference:

Liber Läromedel, Lund. 1979.

Title of project:
Arvs- och miljöfaktorers roll vid utvecklingsförloppet under puberteten (ARM). (Heredity-environment influences on human growth during puberty)

Key words: Nature-nurture, heredity-environment, genetic influences, biosocial influences, twins, physical growth, mental growth, school achievement, intelligence tests, puberty, cognitive ability.

Abstract: Data concerning physical growth, mental ability and school achievement tests results have been collected for MZ and DZ twin pairs and a group of controls from 10 to 18 years of age. A model for interpreting heredity-environment contribution on the basis of longitudinal twin data is presented. Interactional and correlational effects are hypothesized to vary depending upon type of characteristic studied and the permissiveness-restrictedness of environmental factors.
For height growth and inductive ability a parallel trend is found for intra-pair similarity in MZ and DZ twins over a time period. This would imply that these characteristics tend to be primarily controlled by genetic factors. Weight growth, especially for girls, verbal ability and school achievement test results, on the other hand, seem to be more susceptible to interactional and correlational influences, indicating that different genotypes will be affected and react differently to a similar environmental impact.
A study of intra-pair similarity of MZ and DZ twins in different social groups leads to somewhat different results for the mental ability tests in comparison to school achievement test results. When all children are exposed to a similar treatment at school, interactional and correlational effects seem to be most conspicuous for children from social group III. For mental ability test results, on the other hand, a more stimulating environment will contribute to a larger intra-pair discrepancy between MZ and DZ twins in social group I in comparison with social group III. Earlier twin studies have generally interpreted interactional and correlational effects as genetic variance and therefore tended to overestimate such influences. The results of this study seem to imply that a similar treatment in a permissive environment will lead to larger differences and that such effects will be most conspicuous for children from working class homes.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 174	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and the National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berit Hagekull, Gunilla Bohlin and
Karin Lindhagen

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of
Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Early individuality: Behavioral dimensions in one-year-olds and dimensional stability in infancy

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 252, 1979

Title of project: The relation between habituation of the OR and behavioral style in children: a study of the development of individual differences

Key words:

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to establish dimensions of functioning accounting for interindividual variation in behavior in the later infancy period and to investigate the stability of the dimensional structure during the infancy period. Factor analyses were performed on parent questionnaire data for 357 infants, aged 11 to 15 months. An 8-factor solution was accepted as the best one and cross-validation analyses showed it to be stable. A comparison with a 7-factor solution previously obtained in a group of 3 to 10 months old infants revealed high similarity in dimensional structure between the two age groups. Apart from an additional eighth factor appearing in the older sample the same seven dimensions were obtained. These were named Intensity/Activity, Regularity, Approach/Withdrawal, Sensory Sensitivity, Attentiveness, Manageability, and Sensitivity to New Food. The conceptual status of these factors was discussed.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CU[illegible]ENT RESEARCH

Author: Claes von Hofsten	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Development of visually directed reaching: the approach phase

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Human Movement Studies, 5, in press

Title of project:

Perceptual and Sensory Motor Development in Infancy

Key words:

Abstract: How infants at different ages approach objects, stationary as well as moving ones, when reaching for them was studied quantitatively. All together 460 reaches from 5 infants were considered. The infants were from 12 to 18 weeks old at the first session and were seen at three-week-intervals until 30 weeks old and finally once at 36 weeks. Relative length of movement path and approach time were calculated as indices of overall approach efficiency. Further, the acceleration profile was analyzed and used to divide reaches into movement elements. The number, duration and direction of such elements were studied to get an idea of how the development of eye-hand coordination proceeds and the structure of anticipatory patterning. This was also the reason for calculating amount of approach during the first movement element. The results show that reaching skill improves extensively and in a very predictable way during the period studied. The number of movement elements decreased with age. The first visually elicited step grew in importance. Its duration increased and more of the approach and power of the reach became concentrated to this step. The duration of subsequent step(s) decreased and they became more subordinate to the first one having less to do with the approach and more to do with increasing the precision of the reach.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Claes von Hofsten, Karin Lindhagen

Inst.:

Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Observations on the development of reaching for moving objects

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1979 (in press).

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: How infants come to master reaching for moving objects was studied in a situation where the distance to the moving object and the velocity of it varied. Eleven infants participated in the study. They were from 12 to 24 weeks at the first session and were seen at three-week intervals until 30 weeks and finally once at 36 weeks. The following behaviors were observed from video recordings: frequency of fixated and followed motions, latency to first goaldirected behavior, type of goaldirected behaviors and type of reaches. It was found that by the time the infant masters reaching for stationary objects he will also successfully reach for moving ones. Eighteen-week-old infants caught the object as it moved at 30 cm/sec. The results suggest a basic human capacity to time-coordinate one's behavior with external events, and to foresee in one's actions future positions of moving objects.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

A longitudinal investigation of development and adjustment.
The Örebro Project

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, Supplement 42.

Title of project:

Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:

Development, environment, interaction, child, adolescent

Abstract:

A problem-oriented longitudinal research project, the Örebro-project, with the general aim to study individual development and adjustment by following boys and girls from an early age to adulthood is presented. The project was planned and is being carried through in cooperation with researchers from various fields: psychology, physiology, criminology, sociology, etc. Two entire age groups are being studied, comprising all the pupils born in 1952 (the pilot group) or 1955 (the main group) who were attending the primary school of Örebro, a town in central Sweden, when the first data collection took place in 1965.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the National Swedish Board of Education, the Swedish Council for Social Science Research, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund and the National Board of Universities and Colleges

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
A longitudinal study of adjustment

Bibliographic reference:
In A. Dunér (Ed.) Research into Personal Development: Educational and Vocational Choice. A report of the European Contact Workshop held at Saltsjöbaden 26 - 30 September, 1977, under the auspices of the Council of Europe.
Amsterdam and Lisse: Swets & Zeitlinger, 1978,

Title of project:
Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
Development, environment, interaction, child, adolescent

Abstract:

A short presentation is given of the Örebro project, a longitudinal study of development and adjustment, which is going on at the psychological department. From 1965, when the first data collection was performed, about 1100 boys and girls in each of two age groups, namely those who were born 1952 and those who were born 1955, and attended school in Örebro 1965, have been followed. The data have been collected for psychological and somatic aspects on the person side, and for the social and the physical aspects on the environment side. The project is carried through in cooperation with researchers from other scientific fields. The next large scale data collection is planned to take place about 1980 and will cover extensive studies of the life situation of the total group of subjects and intensive studies on specific problems on samples of subjects.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Board of Education, the Swedish Tercentenary Fund, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research, the National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

95

Author: Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Overachievement as a person characteristic and its relation to physiological reactions

Bibliographic reference:

In S. B. Sells, R. Crandall, M. Roff & J. S. Strauss (Eds.), Human Functioning in Longitudinal Perspective: Studies of Normal and Psycho-Pathological Populations. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1978. (In press.)

Title of project:

Development and Environment

Key words:

Relative achievement, overachievement, physiological reactions, adrenaline

Abstract:

As a general background to the study of possible long-term effects of overachievement in a longitudinal project (the Örebro-project) two basic problems have been investigated: (a) Do data for overachievement show such a stability over time so as to allow us to regard overachievement as a stable reaction pattern, characteristic of an individual, and to distinguish and study of groups of overachieving individuals? (b) Do overachieving individuals display a different physiological reaction from normal-achieving and underachieving individuals in an achievement-oriented situation? Problem (a) was studied using data over a three year period time, for the age of 10 to the age of 13. Uncorrected stability coefficients were 0.53 for boys and 0.48 for girls. Problem (b) was studied using data for boys and girls at the age of 13. For boys there was a strong correlation between the variable overachievement-underachievement and the excretion of adrenalin in the achievement situation, significant at the 0.1 per cent level. For girls no such correlation was obtained. Introduction of ratings of neurotic tension in achievement situations, increased the prediction equation significantly for boys, but not for girls.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Education, the Bank of Tercentenary Fund and the National Board of Universitites and Colleges

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, David and Dunér, Anders	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

The Örebro Project - a longitudinal study of individual development and adjustment

Bibliographic reference:

In S. A. Mednick (Ed.), Survey on Prospective Longitudinal Research in Europe with Direct or Indirect Implications for Mental Health. Copenhagen: World Health Organization, Regional Office of Europe, 1978. (In press.)

Title of project:

Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:

Development, environment, interaction, child, adolescent

Abstract:

In this paper the purpose, research strategy and design of the Örebro project are discussed. A general survey is given of the investigations and the various studies of different problems in the area. The general purpose of the project is to identify characteristics, types of behavior and reactions which, often in combination with each other or with environmental factors, indicate that an individual runs the risk of entering a state of prolonged and serious maladjustment. One important aspect of the purpose is to find the role of environmental factors, e.g., factors in the school, in the development process of the person. To acquire knowledge of causes of extrinsic and intrinsic maladjustment may contribute to development of therapeutic and prophylactic measures in different organs of society. A main part of the paper deals with the longitudinal design, its practical and principal advantages and difficulties in studying problems of development. Ethical problems, relations between researcher and the test person, information, secrecy and provocation and various practical measures taken to satisfy ethical demands and secure the cooperation of the test person are described and discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978		☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the National Swedish Board of Education, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund, the National Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPE 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

97

Author: Magnusson, David and Stattin, Håkan	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

A cross-cultural comparison of anxiety responses in an interactional frame of reference

Bibliographic reference:

International Journal of Psychology, 1978, 13, 317-332

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions

Key words:

Cross-cultural, person by situation interactions, situations, situation perception

Abstract:

A cross-cultural comparison of anxiousness behavior in an interactional frame of reference was made, employing a Situation by Reaction inventory. Subjects about 16 yr of age from Sweden, Japan, and Hungary reported their anxiety on 15 reaction scales for each of 17 hypothetical anxiety provoking situations. The results were presented mainly as comparisons of profiles of reactions across situations of different kinds. The rank order of the included situations after rated reactions was highly similar across countries and across sexes. The situational profiles of reactions showed a remarkable correspondence across the three countries for each sex, and the somatic and the psychic anxiety reaction profiles were highly similar in shape over nations. In terms of level differences, Japanese and Hungarian pupils reported higher anxiety than Swedish pupils for included situations. Girls scored higher than boys in Sweden and in Hungary. No such general sex difference was found for Japanese pupils. It was concluded that cross-cultural comparisons of anxiety are enhanced by separating situational and reactional aspect of anxiety and by making cross-cultural descriptions by profiles of reactions across different kinds of anxiety provocative situations.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

98

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, David and Stattin, Håkan	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

How unique and stable are individual cross-situational patterns of behavior?

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.
1978, No. 534

Title of project:

Situation perception and world conceptions

Key words:

Situations, situation perception, situation reaction, person by situation interactions

Abstract:

The stability of cross-situational patterns of anxiety behaviors was investigated for a group of 138 pupils about 15 yr old. The study employed inventory data and the stability of the cross-situational behavior pattern was calculated over a period of six months. The stability of the situational profile for group data was .92 both for boys and girls, and the slopes of the profiles were found to be nearly parallell within sexes across the two occasions. The stability of individual cross-situational behavior profiles, being of more interest within an interactionist frame of reference, differed from zero at a high level of significance and from an expected random profile similarity between the occasions. Within an ANOVA-design a substantial part of the variance attributable to characteristics of the individual was found to be within the interaction terms - Person by Situation. The results were interpreted as supporting the assumption that subjects express to a certain extent idiosyncratically stable cross-situational behavior profiles over time.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

99

Author:

Magnusson, David, Stattin, Håkan and
Iwawaki, Saburo

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Cross-cultural comparison of situational anxiety reactions

Bibliographic reference:

In C. D. Spielberger & R. Diaz-Guerrero (Eds.), Cross-Cultural Anxiety. Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere. (In press.) 1978.

Title of project:

Situation perception and world conceptions

Key words:

Cross-cultural, person by situation interactions, situations, situation perception

Abstract:

A cross-cultural comparison of anxiousness behavior was made employing a Situation by Reaction inventory. Swedish and Japanese pupils about 16 yr of age reported their anxiety on 15 reaction scales for each of 17 hypothetical anxiety provoking situations. The results were presented mainly as a comparison between countries of patterns of cross-situational reactions. Most of the situations reported as fearful by Swedish pupils were regarded as threatening also by Japanese subjects. The most intensely reported anxiety reactions in Sweden tended to be the same for Japanese subjects. This was valid for both sexes. In terms of level differences, Japanese pupils reported generally higher anxiety, both in terms of psychic and in terms of somatic reactions, than Swedish subjects for the included anxiety situations. Sex differences, with girls expressing higher anxiety than boys for all situations, were found within the Swedish sample. No such differences existed in the Japanese sample except for one situation factor: Inanimate threat. The results were discussed with reference to item content, methods and kinds of data.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Science to D. Magnusson

SPPB 1976

100

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Thorgeir Magnusson	**Inst.:** Institutionen för Tillämpad Psykologi, Lunds universitet

Title: Barnen på Heimaey. En undersökning av försvarsmekanismer med Defense Mechanism Test (DMT) hos barn drabbade av naturkatastrof.

The children on Heimaey. A study of children´s defense mechanisms after a catastrophic experience, as shown in the Defense Mechanism Test (DMT).

Bibliographic reference:

Title of project:

Key words: Natural catastrophes, anxiety reactions, formal-operational stage, perceptual defense, defense mechanism, affect anxiety, sex roles.

Abstract: The experimental group includes 20 twelve-year old children: 10 boys and 10 girls. All of them had been evacuated from the volcanic island of Heimaey after an eruption there in January 1973, but had returned to the island by the time the study was carried out in December 1977. The experimental group was compared with a matched normal group from a little town on Iceland´s west coast in the Defense Mechanism Test (DMT). The results suggest that the strain that the children had been exposed to had set a lasting mark on their defensive reaction patterns in an anxiety-arousal situation. Much supports the assumption that the difference between the groups is based on higher level of anxiety among the victims of the catastrophe. The boys were found to deviate more than the girls from the children in the normal group.

Pub. date: Jan 1979	**Pages:** 43	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 101

Author: Oláh, Attila, Stattin, Håkan and Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Comparison of anxiety patterns of Swedish and Hungarian youngsters

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm. 1978, No. 523.

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions

Key words:

Cross-cultural, person by situation interactions, situations, situation perception

Abstract:

A cross-cultural comparison of anxiety patterns of Swedish and Hungarian pupils was made, employing a Situation by Reaction inventory. Subjects 15-17 yr of age from both countries reported their anxiety on 15 reaction scales for each of 17 hypothetical anxiety-provoking situations. Comparisons were presented in terms of means for items and factors and in terms of patterns of anxiety reactions across situations. Hungarian pupils reported higher anxiety than Swedish pupils for the situations included, and girls scored higher than boys in both countries. The rank order of the situations in terms of rated reactions was highly similar across countries and across sexes. The profile patterns of reactions across situation categories were found to be remarkably similar for each of the sexes across nations, but differed between sexes. In order to compare the factor structure of anxiety reactions and anxiety-provoking situations, Maximum Likelihood factor analyses were adopted on IRS data across countries. On the Swedish sample the solutions followed the a priori given factor pattern for both anxiety reactions and situations. On the Hungarian sample an "Achievement Anxiety" factor was extracted. The factor structure for reactions seemed to be more stable across countries than the factor structure for situations. Results were interpreted from an interactional point of view.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Social Science Research to D. Magnusson

SPPB 1976

102 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Petterson, Inga-Lill

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Barnspråk och vuxenspråk. En studie inom projektet FRIS (Fri skrivning i skolan).
/Child language and adult language. A study within the FRIS project (Free writing at school)./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 353.

Title of project:
Fri skrivning i skolan.
/Free writing at school./

Key words: Adult, child, language, language development, measurement technique, vocabulary; stage: the intermediate level of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The report presents comparative studies of the written language of children and the language of adults writing for children. Six groups of fifth grade students have written essays about various topics. The students got the instruction to write a book of their own. For each topic two comparison texts were chosen, written by child book authors. Comparisons are made between the written language of the students and the written texts of the two authors with respect to language measures that can be counted by computer, such as measures of productivity, variation in vocabulary, word and sentence length. The results show that the language of the adults is characterized by greater variation and word length, while the child language is shown to be simpler and more colloquial.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 55	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Schaller, Joseph	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

Title:

A critical note on the conventional use of the birth order variable.

Bibliographic reference:

The Journal av Genetic Psychology, 1978, 133, 91-95.

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Birth order, ordinal position, parental control

Abstract:

Reports on parental control were collected from 820 pupils in the comprehensive school in Sweden. Firstborns reported higher parental control than later borns in all age groups (10, 12, and 14 years). The reported parental control showed a significant decrease from the youngest to the oldest group. This was also true when the effects of the family size variable were controlled. The results from this study suggested that if we are interested in studying the relation of birth order to significant dependent variables (e.g., popularity, alcoholism, delinquency) then more effort should be expended to clarify how the family situation varies for children having different ordinal positions.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

SPPB 1976.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Westin-Lindgren, Gunilla

Inst.: Department of Educational
Research, Stockholm Institute of
Education, Fack,
S-100 26 Stockholm, SWEDEN

Title:

Physical and Mental Development in Swedish Urban Schoolchildren

Bibliographic reference:

Studies in Education and Psychology no 5. Stockholm Institute of Education
Department of Educational Research. Stockholm: Liber
ISBN 91-40-04682-6
ISSN 0348-291 X

Title of project:

Substudy within the SLU-project

Key words: Development, physical and mental growth, maturation, puberty, adolescence, mental ability, school achievement, longitudinal

Abstract:
Swedish urban schoolchildren were followed longitudinally for a study of their physical and mental development during the period 1964-1974. The purpose of the thesis is to summarize and discuss the findings, originally reported in five separate papers, which are included in the supplement. Compared to the physical growth and development of schoolchildren in 1880 and 1940 the children in the present study were taller, reached maturity earlier and passed through the whole process of puberty at a higher speed. No differences between socio-economic strata defined by father's occupation and family income were found either for children's height and weight or for ages at which various criteria of physical maturity were reached. Girls in social group III, however, had more weight for height during puberty than had girls in social group I and II. Children in the South of Sweden matured half a year later than children in Middle Sweden. The relation between physical and mental development was investigated by comparing the mental performance of physically early, average and late maturing girls and boys from grade 3 through grade 7. Certain support for analogous spurts in physical and mental growth was found. Social background played a more important role than physical maturity for the children's performance on various achievement and mental ability tests given in grades 3, 5 and 6. In some of the tests early maturers scored higher than late maturers within social group III while no such differences between early and late maturers were found within social group I and II. This was found mainly for verbal achievement and was more pronounced for girls than for boys.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
29th March 1979	70 p + suppl.	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Board of Education

Author:
Zettergren, Peter

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Peer status and life situation in a longitudinal perspective
Kamratstatus och livssituation i ett flerårigt perspektiv

Bibliographic reference:
P. Zettergren. Peer status and life situation in a longitudinal perspective. Report from the project Development and Environment (The Örebro Project) 1979, No. 45.

Title of project:
(The Örebro Project) Development and Environment

Key words:
longitudinal, peer status, life situation, popularity, sociometric choice, rejected, isolated, social relations

Abstract: This longitudinal study concerns different aspects of the life situation for groups of children differing in peer status. From each sex, three groups were selected, one with very low, one with very high and one with average popularity with their classmates of the same sex. The selection was made on the basis of sociometric choices on two occasions, when the children were about 10 and about 11 years old. When the children were between 11 and 12 years old their life situation was investigated. The results from that investigation have been summed up and reported by Zettergren (1977). In the present study the children's life situation three years later, when they were between 14 and 15 years old, is presented. At that age they were given some questionnaires and were again rated by their classmates. For both boys and girls, the results showed that the group with very low peer status, i.e. the rejected and isolated children had a worse life situation than the other groups in many respects. They maintained their low popularity with the classmates, and they also felt less popular. Data for the girls showed that not only the relations to peers but also the relation to adults were worse for the low popularity group. At school they felt less comfortable than other girls. Neither the girls, nor the boys of low popularity did perform as well as the other children. Compared to the results three years earlier, the situation for the low popularity children was, however, somewhat better. But the general problems in their relations to both peers and adults were the same on both occasions. It should be observed that the results presented here pertain to groups of children, and that individual children in these groups show different patterns of development.

Pub. date: Feb. 1979	**Pages:** 66	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

SPPB 1976

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

106

Author:

Björn Flising
Inge Johansson

Inst.:

Department of educational research
University of Gothenburg

Title: Hammeröförsöket. Utvärdering av ett försök med utvidgat fritidshem i Kungsbacka.
(Hammerö-project. Evaluation of project for new forms of day-care /before and after school/ for 7-12 year olds in Kungsbacka.)

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
1978
Rapport nr 83 ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:

Hammeröförsöket

Key words:

Recreation-centre Extra-curricular activities Management

Abstract: In 1974 a Swedish governmental committee (Barnstugeutredningen) published a report called "Barns Fritid" (SOU 1974:42) with proposals about how to organize "fritidshem" (recreation centre and day-care before and after school for 7-12 year olds).

The day-care for 7-12 year olds, whose parents are working, has hitherto been organized much like day-care for preschool children. The main proposal of the governmental committee consisted of a model called "utvidgat fritidshem" (extended day-care). This model tries on the one hand to meet the special needs and interests of 7-12 year olds and on the other hand to integrate different facilities for children's recreation activities.

This model has been put into practical test in some cities and communes.

The Hammerö-project was one of those practical tests and it was evaluated by the authors of this report.

In the report the model for "utvidgat fritidshem" is presented in both general terms and in terms of its manifestation on the local practical level.

The evaluative conclusions are that the model did not get full expression in this practical test. The reason for this are discussed in terms of fysical and administrative limits and in terms of personal role conception and competense.

Pub. date: December 1978	Pages: 76	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Kungsbacka commune and The National Board of Social Welfare.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lars Gunnarsson

Inst.:

Inst. för Praktisk Pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Fack 431 20 Mölndal

Title:

Children in Day Care and Family Care in Sweden - A Follow-up.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational Research
University of Gothenburg
Research Bulletin No. 21, September 1978
ISSN 0348-2200

Title of project:

"Daghemmet och Hemmet" (The Swedish Childrearing Project)

Key words:

Day care, sex-roles, longitudinal

Abstract: This report represents the second phase of an ongoing longitudinal study of children in different child-rearing environments in Sweden.

One hundred and two of the 120 original families participated in the follow-up. The children had reached an age of 5½ years. Four areas were investigated: First, the ways that the home settings of all the families had evolved over the four-year period. Second, descriptions and comparisons of the children's interactions with adults and peers in the day care centers and in the homes. Third, the relative influence that adult and peer imposed norms might have on the children and, fourth, the overall development of the center-based and home-based children were measured.

Interviews were conducted with parents about changes in family characteristics, child-rearing attitudes, daily routines and the social network of the child. Observations in the natural settings provided data on social interaction patterns. Outcome measures included the use of doll play dilemmas and the administration of a test of overall mental development.

It was concluded that: neither the home or the day care center, was superior or inferior to the other in promoting the overall development of the children. There are substantial differences between boys and girls in social interaction patterns, activities and cognitive performances. Sex differences are more pronounced than differences found between different child care environments.

Findings are discussed in relation to the physical and social design of the environments, different sex-role related adult expectancies for boys and girls, and the absence of male caregivers in both home and center settings.

Pub. date: Sept. 1978	**Pages:** 167	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Social Welfare;
Foundation for Child Development (USA)

SFPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

108

Author: Inge Johansson	**Inst.:** Department of Educational research University of Gothenburg

Title: Fritidshem i samhället - diskussion kring några funktioner.
(Recreation Centre for Day care in Society - discussion of some functions.)

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Jan 1979
Uppsats nr 54

Title of project:

Fritidshemmets organisation och verksamhet.
Organization and Acitivities in Recreation centre.

Key words:

Sociology of Education, Social System Interaction, Socialization

Abstract: The aim of the report is to initiate a wider discussion around the different functions of the recreation centre for day care in relation to other social systems in society.
The discussion takes its background in a brief analysis of two important social systems in society, the family and the school.
Seven different functions of recreation centres for day care are suggested. The conclusion is that more research has to be done in order to deeper the understanding of how different functions of the recreation centre contribute to the role of this social system in comparison with other system for social development.
The report is the second in a planned number of reports from the project Organization and Activity in Recreation centre.

Pub. date: January 1979-	**Pages:** 36	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Project report.....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sparrman, Karl Johan	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Folkhögskolor med profil. Rörelsekaraktären hos svenska folkhögskolor med anknytning till kristna samfund

People's High Schools with profile. The religious movement character of those Swedish People's High Schools that have founded by Christian movements and organisations.

Bibliographic reference:

Gummessons förlag, Box 6302, 11381 Stockholm (distribution)

Akademisk doktorsavhandling, Umeå universitet, Pedagogiska institutionen, 1978.

Title of project:

See Title

Key words:
Adult Education. People's High Schools

Abstract: The aim has been to study the religious-movement character of those Swedish People's High Schools that have been founded by Christian movements and organisations. The People's High Schools can be divided into two main groups according to their relationship with their founder, namely, schools of general character and movement schools. The Religious People's High Schools are included in the movement-schools group. The religious movement character has been illustrated by comparisons with the general schools and also by comparison with non-religious movement schools. Comparisons have also been made between the different founder-groups within the religious-school category. The survey has embraced four areas of investigation: founders, teachers, pupils and activities. These areas have been examined from three angles, namely ideology, environment, teaching. As far as the founders, teachers and pupils are concerned the material has consisted of questionnaires and, amongst other things, complete inquiries concerning pupils and teachers. Yearly school reports and syllabuses have been sources of a great of material regarding school activities.

The result of the investigation proves that there is a movement character in the religious People's High Schools that becomes pronounces in any comparision with other People's High Schools. The distinctions are most apparent when seen from an ideological and environmental point of view.

Pub. date: 1978-09-23	**Pages:** 185	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

110

Author: Andersson, H., & Wedman, I.	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

SYNEN PÅ BETYG OCH DERAS SYFTEN

Attitudes to marks and their aims

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, 1979, nr 66

Title of project:

Marks and Judgements in school

Key words:

Marks, Schoolmarks, Grading, Judgement, Selection Qualification

Abstract:

The aim of this study has among other things been to elucidate the attitudes to the functions usually attributed to the marks, namely information, motivation, and selection. About 300 pupils from final classes in the upper secondary school, about 100 pupils from grade 9 in the compulsory comprehensive school, and some ten teachers have taken part in the experiment. Varied methods have been used at the data collection: minutes have been taken from group discussions on the aim of the marks, the teachers in the experiment have been interviewed, and a questionnaire has been administered to pupils and teachers. Many pupils and teachers are hesitant about abolishing the marks with regard both to their selective and motivating functions. There is, however, in spite of this, much criticism against the relative marks. The marks are primarily criticized for creating stress and competition, preventing co-operation, and for having the effect of forcing the pupils to ingratiate themselves with the teacher in order to get a good mark. The stress due to the marks seems, on the other hand, to be somewhat exaggerated. It seems as if the marks partly have been made responsible for other stress factors in school. Pupils on practical lines do not seem to find the marks so stress creating as other pupils. Both teachers and pupils on these lines believe, moreover, that abolishing the marks would result in a considerable deterioration of the motivation. Pupils in the compulsory comprehensive school are not so negative to the relative marks as pupils in the upper secondary school, boys are furthermore less negative to marks than girls.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
April 1979	34	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

111 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fahlgren, Karl-Erik, Karlsson, Siv, Larsson, Tore and Wallin, Erik	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:

Ökat inflytande och ansvar.
Rapport från försök i sex skolor i Uppsala 1974-1978./
Wider local decision-making and responsibility in schools.
Report from an experiment in six schools at Uppsala 1974-1978.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 6
Oktober 1978
Pedagogiska institutionen, Uppsala

Title of project:

See title

Key words:

Local decision-making, participation, educational development, decentralization, local development planning

Abstract: In six comprehensive and upper secondary schools in Uppsala, experiments in wider local decision-making and participation were carried out over a three-year period from 1974 to 1978. The purpose of the experiments was to develop procedures and structural changes which could increase the involvment of teachers, non-teaching personnel, pupils and parents in local decision-making. The experiments were initiated as part of the work of the National Committee on Decentralization in School Matters (the SSK Committee), which delivered its final report in October 1978. Within the limits imposed by the government and existing curricula, it was the responsibility of each individual school to draw up a model for local decision-making which could be tested during the experimental period, according to their own needs and ambitions. The model was also to specify the fields in which the wider local decision-making was to be practised.

In their efforts to broaden the local decision-making, the schools concentrated on testing a joint body including representatives from all the groups in the school. The school-leaders, generally speaking, preserved their position. In the structure "below" the school-leader and the joint body, no obvious changes of the decision-making processes can be noted.

Pub. date: Oct. 1978	**Pages:** 304	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Larson, Lars & Bucht, Bertil	**Inst.:** National Board of Education

Title:

Specially co-ordinated upper secondary school (SSG). An evaluation of the experimental activity concerning the SSG, 1973-1978.

SSG. Särskild samordnad gymnasieskola. En samlad utvärdering av försöksverksamheten med SSG i Arboga, Eksjö, Haparanda, Lysekil, Nynäshamn, Olofström, Stenungsund, Strömsund och Ånge under åren 1973-1978.

Bibliographic reference:

National Board of education, Bureau S 2, Stockholm 1979

Title of project:

Upper secondary schools in small municipalities.

Key words:

Upper secondary school. Teaching in sparsely populated areas.
Widened basic education.

Abstract:

Time schedules for specially co-ordinated upper secondary schools (SSG) are used in certain places with a small pupil population. They give the same competence as the teaching based upon the regular time schedules of the upper secondary school. The three- and four-year lines of grade 1 in the SSG are co-ordinated in two sections: one for the H- (humanistic), S- (social) and E- (ekonomic) lines and the other for the N- (natural sciences) and T- (technical) lines. This means that the final choice of line will have to be made only before entering grade 2.

In order to facilitate the organization of joint classes between different lines the number of lessons in certain subjects has been co-ordinated in the higher grades as well.

Headmasters, directors of studies, teachers and pupils have annually filled out inquire forms upon which evaluations have been based. The frequency of changing lines and of drop-outs has been studied as well as the influence upon the organization of upper secondary schools in near by communities.

The evaluation has been made by order of the Government and was delivered in March 1979.

Pub. date: 28/2 1979	Pages: 150	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Allwood, Carl-Martin Montgomery, Henry	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Knowledge and technique in statistical problem solving

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 2

Title of project:

The pedagogics of problem solving with an emphasis on statistical problems

Key words:

Statistical problem solving, knowledge, technique, detection of errors

Abstract:

Subjects' knowledge and technique in statistical problem solving as well as their ability to detect their own problem solving errors were studied. Twenty subjects were asked to solve two statistical problems, and then to explain their solutions to the experimenter. Finally, each subject was asked successively more detailed questions about his solution, particularly in reference to its erroneous parts. The results showed that subjects tended to describe rather than explain their solutions. Subjects eliminated three errors (4%) when accounting for their solutions and another twenty errors (25%) in the ensuing interview. About one-third of all errors were analyzed as due to deficiencies in subjects' problem solving techniques. About half of the remaining errors were traced back to deficiencies in subjects' propositional knowledge, i.e., in their understanding of statistical concepts and their interrelations. The results suggested that deficiencies in subjects' knowledge and technique partly were due to less respect for propositional information than for information about solution procedures. In addition, the results suggested that deficiencies in subjects' problem solving were related to motivational factors, such as a tendency to minimize cognitive strain and to protect oneself against the possibility of being wrong. Pedagogical implications of the results were discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 32	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Allwood, Carl-Martin
Montgomery, Henry

Inst. General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Pedagogiska aspekter på processmodeller över människors problemlösande
(Pedagogical aspects on processmodels over human problem solvers)

Bibliographic reference:

Brenner, S-O., Hjelmquist, E., Montgomery, H., & Sjöberg, L. (Eds.),
Undervisningspsykologi (Educational Psychology)
Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1978

Title of project:

Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology

Key words:

Problem solving, strategies, understanding, pedagogical applications

Abstract:

Different ways of understanding a problem are discussed, and it is proposed that a certain way of understanding need not be optimal for all types of problems. Suggestions are given for potentially useful strategies for gaining an understanding of a problem. The importance of the subject's prior understanding of the problem area is stressed and it is suggested that research is conducted on how to improve subjects' ability to access relevant knowledge in memory when solving a problem. The following strategies, that the problem solver can use to find his way through the problem space, are described and discussed: the working forward strategy, the working backward strategy, the means-end strategy, the planning strategy, and the analogy solution strategy. It is suggested that these heuristic strategies might be explicitly tought to students and that research be conducted as to what kinds of strategies are efficient on what types of problems within a certain subject area. The General Problem Solver (GPS) model by Newell and Simon is described and discussed. It is suggested that the GPS model provides a pedagogical way to structure problem expositions in text books. Furthermore GPS principles of organizing the problem information and structuring the problem solving might give students clues as to how to proceed when solving a problem that they cannot solve by routine.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 36	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anders Dunér	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Problems and designs in research on educational and vocational careers.

Bibliographic referance:

In A. Dunér (Ed.), Research into Personal Development: Educational and Vocational Choice. A report of the European Contact Workshop held at Saltsjöbaden 26-30 September, 1977, under the auspices of the Council of Europe. Amsterdam and Lisse: Swets & Zeitlinger, 1978, pp. 33-49.

Title of project:

Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:

Career process, model

Abstract:

The paper gives a survey of problems of importance to study in the complex area of educational and vocational choice. A theoretical and descriptive model of the career process is presented as a basis for discussions on the present status of research, current issues in various cultural and educational systems, possibilities for cross-cultural studies in the field, and methodological and design problems. The model builds on the postulates that the individual should have a free choice and that it is an advantage to have several alternatives. The career is described as a process, in which each alternative is regarded as a matching of perceptions of choice alternatives to self perceptions. One important part of the model is the screening of alternatives before the conscious matching.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Council of Europe, National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anders Dunér	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Research into Personal Development: Educational and Vocational Choice. A report of the European Contact Workshop held at Saltsjöbaden 26-30 September, 1977, under the auspices of the Council of Europe.

Bibliographic reference:

Amsterdam and Lisse: Swets & Zeitlinger, 1978.

Title of project:
Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
Guidance, longitudinal, career process, Contact Workshops

Abstract: The main purpose of European contact workshops is to give opportunities for researchers in the same field to meet, discuss shared problems and possibilities for cooperation in further work. This workshop on educational and vocational choice processes was focused on the problems of educational and cultural systems and personal development, and consequently on longitudinal research problems. The report consists of the papers presented at the workshop and comments on them as well as summaries and results from discussions in work groups. Papers and other contributions dealt with (a) comparative analyses of school systems (Dr. Zaenker Marburg), (b) problem analyses and research designs (Dr. Dunér, Stockholm, and Dr. Wedge, London), (c) descriptions of and results from longitudina studies (Professor Gendre, Lausanne, Mr Seibel, Paris, Mme Larcebeau, Paris, and Professor Magnusson, Stockholm), and (d) descriptions of practical work in innovative schools and related evaluative research (Dr. Poulsen, Rødovre, Denmark).

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Council of Europe, National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 117

Author: Ekehammar, Bo	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Psychological Cost-Benefit as an Intervening Construct in Career Choice Models

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Vocational Behavior, 1978, 12, 279-289.

Title of project:
Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
Psychological cost-benefit, educational and vocational choice, higher education

Abstract: A causal model for career choice was outlined, encompassing psychological cost-benefit-profit as a central intervening construct. The model was applied to the career choice (education vs work) after high school graduation and tested on longitudinal data from 173 students. The main problem concerned the relationship among the components in the causal career choice model, using multiple correlation and path analysis as tools. The results showed clear sex differences. For boys, the model was a rather powerful predictor of career choice ($R = 0.70$), and Psychological profit with regard to continued education had a clear direct effect as well as indirect effect on career choice. For girls, the predictive validity was low ($R = 0.35$) and Psychological profit affected career choice indirectly via Educational aspiration.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

118 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekehammar, Bo & Larsson, Monica	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Work values at high school: A study of work values and their relations to different background and vocational choice variables for high scool seniors.

Yrkesvärderingar i gymnasiet. En studie av yrkesvärderingar och deras samband med vissa bakgrunds- och yrkesvalsaspekter för elever i åk 3 i gymnasiet.

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the project Development and Environment (The Örebro Project) 1979, No. 44.

Title of project:

Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
Work values, educational and vocational choice, sex differences, social class differences, high school.

Abstract: The study aimed at analyzing the work values, obtained through questionnaires for 345 high school seniors. It was shown that the subjects ranked the work values in this order: "Interesting work tasks", "Good work environment", "Job security", "Work with people", "Take responsibility", "High income", "Have much influence". A dimension analysis could not support a simple division of values into an "intrinsic" and an "extrinsic" factor, as in some earlier studies. Sex differences were found for many work values. Girls emphasized more "Work with people", "Good work environment" and "Interesting work tasks" whereas boys put more emphasis on the more status loaded "High income" and "Have much influence", quite in line with earlier international research. Concerning social class, there were correlations with "Have much influence" and "Take responsibility". Those with low-educated parents valued these aspects less than other groups. Interactions between sex and social background were indicated. The mother´s social position, rather than the father´s, showed to be the more important for the child´s work values. Those pupils who aimed at continuing study after high school put more weight on "Interesting work tasks", "Take responsibility" and "Have much influence" than those who planned to start working. Certain expected relationships with choice of type of work area were also revealed.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 33	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

119

Author: Hjelmquist, Erland Sjöberg, Lennart Montgomery, Henry	**Inst.:** General Psychol. Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Undervisningspsykologi
(Educational Psychology)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell

Title of project:

Key words:
Educational psychology, cognition

Abstract:

This book is based on a symposium on cognitive psychology and instruction. Researchers within different fields of cognitive psychology gave an overview of these with the aim to concentrate on topics with special relevance for education and point out how cognitive psychology could contribute to the development of the understanding of educational problmes. The book has five chapters: Long-term memory; Process involved in understanding; Process models of problem-solving; Perception and learning; and Psycholinguistics.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 229	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanistics and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hök, Margareta & Ekehammar, Bo	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Educational interest seven years after elementary school: A study of persons who did not intend to continue their education after elementary school.

Bibliographic reference:

Report from the project Development and Environment (The Örebro Project), 1978, No. 42.

Title of project:

Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:

Educational and vocational choice, adult education, study plans, study interest, mail survey, lontitudinal.

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was (1) to give a description of the interest in different educational activities for those students of the pilot group (born in 1952) of the Örebro Project who did not intend to continue their education at the end of compulsory elementary school (grundskolan) and (2) to compare two groups of this population, namely those interested in higher education and those who were not interested, on the basis of mail survey data provided by the subjects seven years after the end of elementary school. The population comprised 143 persons with a modal age of 23 yr at the time of investigation. From the main results can be mentioned: the greatest interest was shown for vocational courses (82 % were interested in continued education in their present occupation and 63 % expressed interest in learning a new job); there was a high interest in higher education (41 % showed interest in taking single courses at university level and 27 % in a complete university degree); those who were interested in higher education had been studying after compulsory school to a greater extent than those who were not interested (70 % versus 20 %); only 10 % of those planning future education in the group "Interested in higher education" aimed at university studies. Thus, there was a great discrepancy between interest in, and concrete plans for, higher education.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	35	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 121

Author:
Ference Marton & C.G. Wenestam

Inst.:
Institute of Education, University
of Göteborg, Fack, S-431 20
Mölndal, Sweden.

Title:

Qualitative differences in the understanding and retention of the main point in some texts based on the principle-example structure

Bibliographic reference:

Gruneberg, M.M., Morris, P.E. and Sykes, R.N. (Eds.), Practical Aspects of Memory. Academic Press, London, 1978.

Title of project:

Conception of realities in adults

Key words:

Perceive, Content, Prose, Understanding, Recall, Qualitative

Abstract:

We carried out a study on the way people perceive and remember the intentional content of a certain kind of argumentative prose. Qualitative differences between individuals in understanding and qualitative differences within individuals in remembering were found to be of the same kind. One month after the texts used in the study had been read a number of individuals "moved" from one conception of the main point to another. All the conceptions which an individual "moved" to had, however, previously been exhibited by other individuals in their original understanding of the passage read.

In terms of changes in the conception of the main point, forgetting was found to be dramatically less than in studies in which verbatim recall of factual details is measured.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
RJ the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Montgomery, Henry	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Pedagogiska tillämpningar av kognitiv psykologi: Hur löser elever statistiska problem och hur kan man förbättra deras problemlösande? (Educational applications of cognitive psychology: How do students solve statistical problems and how can you make their problem solving better?)

Bibliographic reference:

Brenner, S-O., Hjelmquist, E., Montgomery, H., & Sjöberg, L. (Eds), Undervisningspsykologi (Educational Psychology) Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1978

Title of project:

Symposium on educational applications of cognitive psychology

Key words:

Problem solving, statistics, information processing

Abstract:

An information processing model of elementary statistical problem solving is presented. The relationship between this model and the problem solver's knowledge and problem solving techniques is discussed. Some empirical results on differences between the problem solving processes of good and bad solvers of statistical problems and on attempts to improve the ability to solve such problems are described.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 13	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

123

Author: Montgomery, Henry Allwood, Carl-Martin	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

On the subjective representation of statistical problems

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research, 1978, 22, 107-127

Title of project:

The pedagogics of problem solving with an emphasis on statistical problems

Key words: Statistical problem solving, problem representation, problem solving errors, process

Abstract:

Think aloud data from 19 subjects solving three statistical problems are reported. The data indicated that the problem solving process could often be regarded as a successive development of the problem formulation where each formulation tended to be on the same or on a higher qualitative level than the preceding formulation. Good problem solvers were found to differ from the poor solvers inasmuch as they (a) more often made an exhaustive definition of an essential concept mentioned in the problem, or (b) appeared to attend more to what was asked for in the problem. It was tentatively concluded that some of the erroneous problem solutions were due to a pure lack of reflection on how the solution of the problem should be related to the information asked for in the problem. For a problem, which was formulated in a seemingly ambiguous way, subjects' knowledge of the underlying statistical model was positively related to the correctness of their problem interpretation.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	107-127	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hugo Svensson
Tommy Flärd

Inst.: Institutionen för Tillämpad Psykologi, Lunds universitet

Title: Relativ skolprestation. Personlighetsskillnader mellan över- och underpresterande på låg- och mellanstadiet.

RELATIVE SCHOOL-ACHIEVEMENT

Differences in personality between over- and under-achievers in the the second and fifth form.

Bibliographic reference:

Title of project:

Key words: Over-achievement, under-achievement, personality, social background, second and fifth year´s courses.

Abstract:

We think that it is easier for some children to make full use of their intellectual capabilities at school, and more difficult for others. This depends on many factors, among others personality and and social background.

In this study we compared children, who have higher reports than intelligence score, over-achievers, with children, who have lower reports than intelligence score, under-achievers. We compared these groups in two personality tests, the Defence Mechanism Test and the Family Relations Test, and in an interview concerning the children´s social life. We made these comparisons in the second form as well as in the fifth form.

We found that over-achievers are more uncertain about their sexual identification. They are more extrospective and have somewhat better social conditions at home. The under-achievers more often use reaction formation at the DMT, and they have more intimate and stable relations to their parents.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978-05-31	29	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Psykologiförlaget, Folkskoleinspektör Lars Hofstedts fond för främjande av pedagogisk och barnpsykologisk forskning.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bellack, Arno A.	**Inst.:** Department of Education Uppsala University

Title:
Competing ideologies in research on teaching

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Reports on Education 1

Title of project:

Key words:
Ideologies, research, teaching

Abstract:

Uppsala University in 1977 celebrated its 500 anniversary by awarding a number of international scholars a doctorate honoris causa. Among them, professor Arno A Bellack at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, has in varing ways stimulated and supported Swedish researchers in their work on class-room interaction analysis. In connection with the conferment, Bellack introduced a series of seminars by the lecture which we now have the pleasure to publish as the first number of the new report series in English from the Department of Education at Uppsala university.

The report embraces an analytic overview of the two main competing ideologies in research on teaching. Thus the "mainstream scientific ideology" and the "interpretative ideology" are presented and analyzed with regard to basic assumptions, methodologies and empirical contributions. The lecture ends up with a critical comparison and synthesis.

Pub. date: Sept. 1978	**Pages:** 43	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, Bernhard	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

En longitudinell analys av kunskapsutvecklingen inom utbildningsforskningen.
/A longitudinal analysis of knowledge development in educational research./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 355.

Title of project:

Informations- och dokumentationsfrågor.
/Scientific information and documentation./

Key words:

Empirical study, information science, knowledge development, psychology of science

Abstract:

This report is an initial description and analysis of developmental trends in educational research in Sweden since 1937. The analysis is based on an attempt to give a quantitative description of accessible knowledge. The starting point is a strictly random generated sample of researchers in this field. The analysis indicates that the flow of knowledge mainly depends on a very small but highly active group of researchers.

Pub. date: February 1979	Pages: 57	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bjerstedt, Åke (Ed.)

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Utveckling av utbildning: Några synpunkter på den pedagogiska forskningens organisation och inriktning med exemplifierande programskisser. /Research and development in education: Some views on organization and content, with sample program outlines./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 333.

Title of project:

Key words:

Organization of research, research policy, Swedish educational research

Abstract:

A series of drawbacks in the traditional organization of educational research and development in Sweden are discussed and some alternative suggestions are outlined, designed to correspond better to the combined demand on continuity and flexibility. One of these alternatives involves more long-term support of broader areas of R&D within the research departments. As an illustration, a preliminary such area program for the R&D efforts of the Malmö School of Education is described.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
February 1978	35	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

128

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bengt Kjöllerström Leif Lybeck	**Inst.:** Theoretical Physics, Univ of Lund Inst of Education, Univ of Göteborg

Title:
European Survey of Masters' and Doctoral Dissertations in Science Education

Bibliographic reference:
The European Journal of Science Education, Vol.1,1979 (in print)

Title of project:

Key words: Thesis, Biology, Chemistry, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Employment, Duration of Study, Assessment of Thesis.

Abstract:
The article published, reports briefly on the distribution, size and organization of science education research groups, their areas of research interest and higher degree programmes. It also surveys the main area of science education research at the masters' and doctoral level undertaken during the period, 1971--1976, and the employment taken up by masters' and doctoral students upon completion of their studies.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Institute for Science Education (IPN), Kiel, F R Germany and the Swedish National Board of Education.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bengt Kjöllerström
Leif Lybeck

Inst.:
Theoretical Physics, University of Lund
Inst of Education, Univ of Göteborg

Title: European Survey of Masters' and Doctors' Dissertations in Science Education

Bibliographic reference: Institute for Science Education (Institute für Pädagogik der Naturwissenschaften, IPN). Kiel, F R Germany, IPN-Report-in Brief No 16, 1978

Title of project:

Key words: Thesis, Biology, Chemistry, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Employment, Duration of Study, Assessment of Thesis

Abstract: The authors' European survey of masters' and doctoral dissertations in science education, undertaken subsequently to a workshop on Research in Science Education in Europe, held at Malente, F R Germany in 1976 is reported.

The questionaire was sent, during August 1977, to a total of 522 persons and institutes in Europe. About a half of the questionaire were sent to individuals. At the time of the writing of the report (April 1978) 58 answers representing 54 universities of attached institutes have been received. The return rate of the questionaire is fairly high, because it was not known if all the persons were actually engaged in research in science education.

The authors report on the distribu tion, size and organization of science education research groups, their areas of research interest and higher degree programmes. They also survey the main areas of science education research at the masters' and doctoral level undertaken during the period, 1971-76, and the employment taken up by masters' and doctoral students upon completion of their studies. The procedure of assessment and criteria of assessment of doctoral thesis are reported. Perhaps the report could help to initiate a process whereby ultimately some common standards will emerge.

In the appendixes the individual answers are documented. They contain a lot of information of great interest and relevance to researchers and teachers engaged in science education at primary, secondary and university level as well as on adults education.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	165	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Institute for Science Education (IPN), Kiel, F R Germany and the Swedish National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Leonardsson, Sigurd	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Den franska grammatikens historia i Sverige. I. En översikt över perioden 1646-1866. - Histoire de la grammaire française en Suède. II. Analyse systématique et méthodologuque.
/The history of French grammar in Sweden. I. A survey of the period 1646-1866. II. Systematic and methodological analyses./

Bibliographic reference:

Lund: Gleerup, 1978
Studia Psychologica et Paedagogica, Nos. 45-46.

Title of project:

Key words:

Foreign language, French, grammar, history of education, language teaching, teach ing method.

Abstract:

Part I is in Swedish. An introductory chapter deals with the evolution of French grammar in England and on the continent in the 16th and 17th centuries and gives a summary of the grammatical doctrine at that time. This introduction gives the background to the following chapters in which all the French grammars (about 40) published in Sweden before 1866 are treated in a chronological order. The grammars are looked upon as part of the historical process of French teaching as seen from an international point of view. - Part II is in French. First there is a summary of Part I. Then follows a systematic analysis of some grammatical points of special interest: the evolution of the articles, the case system, the verb system, etc. Finally, there is a survey of the teaching methods described or implied in the grammar books.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 168 I. 99 II.	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☒ French	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

131

Author: Leif Lybeck	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title: Begreppet FoU i ett ämnesmetodiskt perspektiv. Vetenskapsteoretiska synpunkter på pedagogiskt forsknings- och utvecklingsarbete utgående från ett ämnespedagogiskt perspektiv. (The concept R & D in a subject methodology perspective. A Theory of Science and Research discussion on educational R & D in mathematics and the natural sciences).

Bibliographic reference:

Rapporter, Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, Nr 176, November 1978 (Reports, Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, No 176, November 1978) (Blue Series).

Title of project: Begreppsbildning inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga ämnen, gymnasieskolan (Concept Formation in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, the upper integrated secondary school) (MN-projekt)

Key words:

Theory of Education, Epistemology, Methodology, Theory of Science and Research, Science Education.

Abstract:

The conceptual tools of the research approach in Science Education at Göteborg have been evolved. They constitute the theoretical base of the Göteborg platform of Science and Mathematics Education.

The research approach is related to research and development activities within the world of the school system and especially the research-practioner interface concerning problem generation for R-D. Some criteria on knowledge formation in Mathematics and Science Education are discussed based on the experiences met. The problem of and the necessity of a closer cooperation between research on one hand and development and in-service training on the other, have been posed. The report is aimed to be used in the current and urgent debate with the practioner as the point of view of one of the researchers. The need for a theoretical platform for that debate is urgent.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 25	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

132

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	**Inst.:**
Leif Lybeck	Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title: RESEARCH IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: SWEDEN 1976
Paper presented at the Council of Europe Contact Workshop 'Research in Science Education in Europe. Improvement of research activities and results.' October 27--29, 1976, Malente-Gremsmühlen (Kiel), Federal Republic of Germany.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, No 74, December 1978.

Title of project: Begreppsbildning inom Matematik och Naturvetenskapliga Ämnen, gymnasieskolan (Concept Formation in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, the integrated upper secondary school)(BMN-project)

Key words: Science Education, Pre-school Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Adult Education.

Abstract: A shorter version of this paper has been published in the conference report (Research in Science Education in Europe. Perspectives, Structual Problems and Documentations 1976. Ed by Karl Frey et al. Amsterdam and Lisse: Swets & Zeitlinger, 1977).

The content of the Swedish report is as follows:
GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS AND PROJECTS OF NATIONAL BOARDS
  The Preschool System
  The School System
  The University and the Teacher Training College
REPORTED RESEARCH PROJECTS ON SCIENCE EDUCATION
  Sources
  The Preschool System
  The University and the Teacher Training College
TRENDS IN RESEARCH IN SCIENCE EDUCATION
  The School System
  The University
  An Outline for a Research Project
References

Pub. date:	**Pages:**			
1978	41	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish National Board of Education and The Institute for Science Education (IPN), Kiel, F R Germany

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 133

Author: Schelin, Margitta	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:
Den officiella skolstatistiken i Sverige åren 1847-1881
The official school statistics in Sweden during the period 1847-1881

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogiska monografier Umeå, 1978, Nr 20

Title of project:
Literacy and Development in Sweden

Key words: Educational history, School demography, Elementary education, Primary education, Literacy education, School statistics, Home instruction, Informal education

Abstract:

At the Department of Education at the University of Umeå, a research project titled 'Literacy and Development in Sweden' is carried out under the supervision of Professor Egil Johansson. The aim of the project is to elucidate adult education as a social factor during a longer period of time. In that respect the growth and function of school teaching in society in the middle of the last century form a larger problem area.

Material relevant to the problem area, which up to the present has not been treated, should also be brought forward and presented. In this report unpublished school statistics on children of school age for the period of 1847-1881 has been brought forward. The children have been divided according to the type of school they attend and the compilation has been made mainly with intervals of three years. The compilation has been based on the total numbers for the whole country, on one hand, on the numbers for every diocese, on the other, and finally, on the numbers for every deanery in the diocese.

Apart from the statistical material the development of the elementary school, the primary-education code, the organizational management of the school and, finally, the reports from the primary school inspectors are dealt with lucidly. Definitions of and comments on the different types of schools are given. Finally, a rough outline of the spreading of the traditional 'home instruction' throughout the country during the period of 1847-1881 is given.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 400	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

SPPB 1976

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
–HUMAN

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Håkan Andersson and Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:
Psykologiska institutionen
Umeå universitet

Title:
Can a person teach all he knows? Evidence from interpersonal learning of inductive inference tasks.

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 142, 1978

Title of project:
Learning of inductive policies

Key words:
Cognition, learning, inference

Abstract:

The hypotheses that, (a) interpersonal learning is more effective than individual learning in nonlinear tasks but that (b) the subjects learn relatively less from their teachers when the teachers have to teach a complex nonlinear rule than when the have to teach a simple linear rule was tested in an experiment following the Social Judgment Theory interpersonal learning paradigm and employing a 2 (learning tasks: linear vs. nonlinear) by 3 (learning conditions: teachers, who already knew the task, vs. learners, who had to learn the task from the teachers, vs. individual learners, who had to learn the task from outcome feedback from the task) by 4 (blocks of trials) factorial design. The results supported both hypotheses in that (a) the subjects learned the nonlinear task much better in the interpersonal learning conditions, than in the individual learning conditions, but for the linear task, there was very little difference between the two learning conditions, and (b) the learners approached the same level of performance as their teachers at a slower rate in the nonlinear conditions than in the linear conditions.

Pub. date: 1978-03-28	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Part rep.	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

135

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, and
Berglund, Ulf

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Loudness and annoyance of single and combined community noises.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 524.
Also paper presented at the 95th Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, Providence, USA, May 16-19, 1978. Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 1978, Suppl. 1, p. S17. (Abstract.)

Title of project:

Key words:

Noise, Annoyance, Loudness,

Abstract:

The contribution of type and levels of community noises to the perception of loudness, noisiness, and annoyance is being explored in ongoing research projects. Particular attention has been given to the relationship between the scaling method and the conclusions it is possible to draw from the data, especially with regard to observers' abilities to differentiate noises according to the above attributes. Procedures for calibrating and possibly standardizing the perceptual scales have been attempted with preliminary success. Various types of noises have been investigated: aircraft noise under different flying conditions, traffic noise, and a number of other community noises. Besides specific scaling problems, the investigations have addressed themselves to the specific problems of observers' abilities to differentiate among noises that are combined in a complex setting as well as their ability to integrate various noises into a unified perception of loudness and annoyance. Since the experimental setups reflect real-life situations, the answers to these latter questions are relevant to understanding the responses of the individual who is exposed to combinations of noises in his or her community.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Building Research, Swedish Environment Protection Board and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berglund, Birgitta, and Berglund, Ulf	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

The range effect in olfactory psychophysics.

Bibliographic reference:

In: 3rd ECRO Congress, Pavia, Italy, September 11-13, 1978.
(Abstract guide.)

Title of project:

Key words:

Range effect, Power function, Smell,

Abstract: The psychophysical relationship between the perceived intensity (ψ) and the physical intensity (φ) of sensory stimuli can be described by a power function, $\psi = k\varphi^n$. At first, the exponent of this function was believed to be invariant and characteristic for the sense modality. Further research showed that the exponent can vary. One important factor behind this for one sense modality, is the size of the stimulus intensity range ($\varphi_{min}/\varphi_{max}$) used in the experiment. When stimulus range is varied, a common finding is that the exponent is increased when concentration range is decreased. The range effect may be attributed to scaling biases but also to a true sensory process. The aim of our series of experiments was not only to demonstrate whether or not the range effect exists for odors but also to investigate whether or not the effect could be manipulated by experimental design, and consequently be controlled in order to obtain calibrated scales of perceived odor intensity. In the experiments, the perceived odor intensity of acetone and pyridine concentrations were scaled separately and jointly with a wide range of ethyl acrylate concentrations. Perceptually, the latter represented the widest range. Acetone and pyridine appeared at concentrations constituting a narrow, low intensity range, a narrow, high intensity range as well as a wide (full) range. The results of the experiments show lower exponents for the joint as compared to the separate scaling conditions, the effect being more pronounced for the narrow stimulus ranges investigated. Furthermore, the narrow, low intensity range produces lower, and the narrow, high intensity range higher exponents than the ful intensity range. If the scales for ethyl acrylate (obtained jointly with pyridine or acetone) are used to calibrate the acetone and pyridine scales, the range effec remains but to a less extent.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 1	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish Environment Protection Board.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, and Lindvall, Thomas	**Inst.:** Department of Psycholcgy University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Loudness separation of community noises.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 527.

Title of project:

Key words:

Loudness, Noise, Mixtures,

Abstract: The human auditory system is a sensitive analytical device by which the attention of the observer can be focussed on specific characteristics of complex noises. In contrast to the convenient physical instruments, the auditory system can even measure weak single noises in complex noise mixtures. This capacity of the auditory system has been investigated by having observers judge the loudness of single noises in binary noise mixtures. In a laboratory setting, the observers were exposed to monophonic combinations of noise from road traffic, a drilling machine, and a stencil duplicator. Loudness of single noises were scaled by the aid of two supplementary methods: cross-modal matching with force of handgrip and ratio estimation (ratios between two simultaneosly presented noises). The ability of the observers to make joint judgments of two simultaneously presented noises were demonstrated in the fact that the two methods gave identical scales. The analytical capacity of the system creates a dynamic range that is much greater for a single noise in a mixture than for the same noise alone. This is true for all binary combinations of the investigated noises and it can be explained in terms of partial masking which make noises subjectively weaker when presented together with louder noises. For community noise control, the results indicate that variations in weak non-stationary sounds, although partly masked by stronger sounds, will be perceived more pronounced in a way which is similar to the recruitment phenomenon associated with types of hearing loss.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Building Research, Swedish Environment Protection Board and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

SPPB 197

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf,
and Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Olfactory self- and cross-adaptation: Effects of time of adaptation on perceived odor intensity.

Bibliographic reference:

Sensory Processes, 1978, 2, 191-197.

Title of project:

Key words:

Cross-adaptation, Smell, Perceived intensity,

Abstract:

The time-course of self- and cross-adaptation of the olfactory system was investigated for two constant concentrations of three odorous substances. The substances (hydrogen sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and pyridine) were matched, in a pilot experiment, with regard to perceived odor intensity. The time of adaptation was controlled by the number of inhalations (1-10). A two-step scaling method, involving cross-modality matching and numerical scaling of the matching continuum, was used for measuring perceived odor intensity during adaptation. The results show that the time-course function for self-adaptation seems to be an exponential function for two of the substances (H_2S, DMDS), while for the third (pyridine) the form of the function is less distinct. *Cross-adaptation* between substances was found for the high concetrations, while for the low concentrations, hydrogen sulfide and dimethyl disulfide gave rise to pronounced *cross-facilitation*. The latter effect increased with time of adaptation.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish Environment Protection Board.

139

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf,
and Lindvall, Thomas

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Separate and joint scaling of perceived odor intensity of *n*-butanol and hydrogen sulfide.

Bibliographic reference:

Perception & Psychophysics, 1978, 23, 313-320.

Title of project:

Key words:

Scaling, Perceived intensity, Standardization,

Abstract:

To determine which combination of scaling method and experimental procedure is optimal for measuring perceived odor intensity, the intensity perception of one odorous substance was scaled both separately and together with a second odorous substance in the same session. The methods used were magnitude estimation with and without a standard reference and cross-modal matching with finger span. The results show that separate and joint scalings of *n*-butanol and H_2S give identical scales, regardless of scaling method. Different results are obtained in magnitude estimations with a homoquality, a heteroquality, and no standard. From these results, one would not expect to find a single true power function independent of method. Cross-modal matching with finger span may be the best choice for odor intensity scaling, since it results in the widest response range, thereby giving the best resolution.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	8	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish Environment Protection Board.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

140

Author:

Berglund, Birgitta, and Stenius, Åke

Inst.: Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

A methodological study on the evaluation of perceptual whiteness.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 543.

Also in press in die FARBE, 1977, 26, 2.

Title of project:

Key words:

Whiteness, Scaling, Colour preferences,

Abstract:

Three experiments on the scaling of whiteness have been performed. In two, different versions of the method of magnitude estimation were used. The third was a multidimensional scaling experiment to which a TORSCA-Program and a component analysis were applied. Perceptual whiteness may be regarded as being a unidimensional property for whites without noticeable tints. When observers with different colour preferences judge neutral and tinted whites, whiteness may be regarded as being multidimensional in the sense that independent perceptual components may in different combinations create the same perception of whiteness.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 28	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Forest Products Research Laboratory, Stockholm, Sweden.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Berndt Brehmer

Inst.:

Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Response consistency in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:

Organizational behavior and human performance 22, 103-115, 1978

Title of project:

Learning of inductive policies

Key words:

Inference, learning

Abstract: Inconsistency and its relation to task predictability in probabilistic inference tasks was investigated in two experiments. The first experiment was designed to compare two estimates of consistency, the test-retest reliability and the usual cue-response correlation. These two correlations agreed closely. The second experiment studied transfer effects. Subjects were trained on one part of the cue continuum and then tested on the other part. The results showed that inconsistency was the same for both parts of the continuum. The results of these experiments taken together show that inconsistency cannot be explained in terms of recall of feedback values from earlier trials or in terms of systematic deviations from the rule assumed in the analysis. Instead, they indicate that inconsistency is due to lack of reliability in the response system and that reliability is positively related to task predictability.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Berndt Brehmer and Jan Kuylenstierna

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Task information and performance in probabilistic inference tasks

Bibliographic reference:
Organizational behavior and human performance 22, 445-464, 1978

Title of project:
Learning of inductive policies

Key words:
Inference, learning

Abstract: The paper presents four experiments designed to investigate the effect of various forms of instructions about the nature of the task on optimality in single-cue probability learning tasks. The results show that information about the probabilistic nature of the task does not make the subjects adopt statistical strategies, and when they are told to use such strategies, their performance does not improve. The results were interpreted to mean that the metaphor of the subject as an intuitive statistician is misleading, for the subjects lack the cognitive capacity needed to implement a statistical strategy.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anders Böök and Tommy Gärling	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

Processing of information about location during locomotion: Effects of a concurrent task and locomotion patterns

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 135, 1978

Title of project:

Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation

Key words:

Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion nonverbal memory

Abstract:

The basic function of cognitive maps to serve spatial orientation was investigated as follows: subjects walked behind a moving light line (1.1 m/sec) in darkness and, from a stopping point, estimated numerically distance and direction to the starting point. The lengths of two linear distances (5.0 - 8.4 m) and the angle of the change of direction were orthogonally combined to form 12 locomotion patterns. Twenty-four high-school students were assigned to three conditions, two in which the starting point was invisible, one (perceptual base line) in which it was visible. In one of the two former conditions the subjects counted backwards rapidly during walking. Lower accuracy and longer latency times were found for the counting group whilst the other two groups differed only slightly from each other. The former effects were interpreted as consequences of reduced amount of available central processing capacity for encoding rate, degrading in storage and processes of coordinating distance and direction codes.

Pub. date: 1979-03-28	**Pages:** 25	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Part rep	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish National Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Anders Böök and Tommy Gärling	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:
Processing of information about location during locomotion: Effects of amount of visual information about the locomotion patterns

Bibliographic reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 136, 1978

Title of project:
Cognitive representation of the spatial environment as related to movement regulation

Key words:
Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion, nonverbal memory

Abstract:

Spatial orientation during locomotion was investigated as follows: subjects followed a linearly moving light line (1.1 m/sec) in darkness and, from a stopping point, estimated numerically distance and direction to a target viewed from the starting point. The length of the walk (12 and 22.6 m), target direction (15 and 30 deg) and distance (9 and 18 m) were combined to form 8 spatial patterns. Eight undergraduates were assigned to each of 2x2 treatment levels: the starting point either visible or invisible from the stopping point and the target either visible only from the starting point or throughout the period of locomotion. The effects of the visible starting point on errors depended on the visibility of the target. With invisible targets the visible starting point made the distance estimates less differentiated and the variable errors larger. The latter results were attributed to differential degrading effects in storage due to different strategies for coordinating stored distance and direction information. However, the absence of effects for the latency times made this conclusion uncertain.

Pub. date: 1979-03-28	**Pages:** 27	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Part rep	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish National Council for Building Research

145

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eisler, Hannes	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

On the ability to estimate differences: A note on Birnbaum's Subtractive Model

Bibliographic reference:

Perception & Psychophysics, 1978, 24, 185-189

Title of project:

Mathematical psychology

Key words:

Psychophysical measurement, mathematical modeling, perceptual measures

Abstract:

Under the assumption that subjects reinterpret one out of six psychophysical tasks it is shown that there are two alternatives to Birnbaum's subtractive measurement model: a pure ratio formation model and a model where both the operations of subtraction and ratio formation are applied on different scales.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekberg, Per-Håkan Lopes, Lola	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Syllogistic reasoning: A review

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1979, 9, No. 1

Title of project:

Key words:

Reasoning, syllogisms, fuzzy sets, language

Abstract:

Theories of syllogistic reasoning were reviewed. They were found to either a) leave systematic deviations from the models unexplained, b) be ambiguous as to what responses the model actually predicts, c) be inherently inconsistent or d) fail to predict the most common responses. All of the theories were tailored to accomodate only the four classical types of quantified statements in formal logic. An alternative theory of natural reasoning with syllogisms was proposed. This theory states that syllogistic reasoning is a special case of a more general processing of quantities. Three crucial assumptions were made. First, subjects interpret each premise independently as a subjective quantity according to a) the quantifier in the premises and b) ordinary language usage (conversational postulates). Second, the two quantitie are combined according to a multiplicative rule. Third, quantifiers are fuzzy sets and a conclusion is more or less true to the degree that the quantity represented by its quantifier agrees with the quantity deduced from the premises.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Ekberg, Per-Håkan
Lopes, Lola

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Tests of a natural reasoning model for syllogistic reasoning

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1979, 9, No. 3

Title of project:

Key words:

Syllogism, natural reasoning, multiplicative rule, verbal quantifiers

Abstract:

A theory of natural reasoning with syllogisms (Ekberg & Lopes, 1979) was reviewed. Two basic assumptions concerning the interpretation and combination of premises was tested in two experiments. In Experiment 1, 30 subjects judged the quantity represented by combinations of two verbal quantifiers by adjusting the length of a line relative to a standard line. The results supported the assumptions that pairs of verbal quantifiers are first independently interpreted as relatively sized subsets and then integrated according to a multiplicative rule. The task in Experiment 2 was similar to the one in Experiment 1, except that the quantifiers were given as part of syllogistic structure. 30 subjects indicated on a line anchored at no and all what quantity was most appropriate in the conclusions. Fourteen subjects gave responses similar to those in Experiment 1. The remaining sixteen subjects showed the same behavior except when one premise was universal-negative. Here the quantities given were an inverse function of the quantity in the other premise. Two possible explanations for these deviations were proposed. A process of serial fractionation was advanced to account for the multiplicative data and an extension made of the representational model by Johnson-Laird (1975) was shown to account for the findings.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ove Franzén	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Uppsala Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
On binocular vision

Bibliographic reference:
Scand. J. Psychology 19, 223-229, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:
Cortical responses evoked by a vertical sinusoidal grating of fixed spatial frequency and variable contrast were recorded from the occiput. The potentials which resulted from binocular stimulation was on the average the linear vector sum of the responses obtained with monocular inspection of the pattern. A re-analysis of measurement of motion track enlargement (MTE) following monocular and binocular motion stimulation (Johansson, 1960) showed that the MTE for binocular vision could be accurately predicted by the same model. The outcome of the two studies may be closely related since pattern-reversal visually evoked potentials may be partly produced by movement and direction-sensitive mechanism within the brain.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

149

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ove Franzén, Erik Torebjörk	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Precision and ambiguity in coding vibrotactile information

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 245, 1979

Title of project:

Key words: Mechanoreceptors - Pacinian afferents - Psychophysics - Sensory coding - Single fiber - Vibrotactile

Abstract: The present study aims at linking receptor function to perception using a combined approach of psychophysics and single unit recording technique in humans. The response characteristics of Pacinian afferents, in all likelihood subserving the vibratory sensation, were examined. There are two basic modes of furnishing the central nervous system with anambiguous information about vibrotactile signals: intensity discrimination is based on an increment in the number of receptors excited and frequency discrimination is based on a change in the temporal pattern of the neural discharges.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

155

SPPB 197

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

150

Author: Mats Fredrikson and Arne Öhman	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Heart-rate and electrodermal orienting responses to visual stimuli differing in complexity

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 234, 1978

Title of project: Stimulus content and orienting reaction

Key words: Stimulus complexity, skin conductance responses, heart rate responses

Abstract: Orienting response (OR) theory predicts that amount of information in the stimulus, or stimulus complexity, should be an important determinant of OR elicitation and habituation, more intense and more slowly habituating ORs being expected to complex than to simple stimuli. This prediction was tested in an experiment where subjects were exposed to simple and complex visual stimuli in randomized order, while heart-rate and skin conductance were measured. Complex stimuli evoked a more pronounced deceleratory heart-rate response than did simple stimuli. However, the two conditions did not differ in rate of habituation of this response. For skin conductance responses, on the other hand, the complex stimulus took more trials than the simple stimulus to reach habituation, whereas the two conditions did not differ in response magnitude. Thus, the hypothesis of more intense orienting to complex stimuli was supported by the heart-rate data, and that of slower habituation to complex stimuli, of the skin conductance data.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

151

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Tommy Gärling, Timo Mäntylä and Jouko Säisä	**Inst.:** Psykologiska institutionen Umeå universitet

Title:

The importance of vision during locomotion for the acquisition of an internal representation of the spatial layout of large-scale environments: Blind-folded and sighted car passengers with and without a distracting task learning to localize invisible targets during a town route.

Bibliographic reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 147, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:

Environmental psychology, cognitive mapping, spatial orientation, locomotion, nonverbal memory

Abstract:

To investigate whether vision during locomotion is of importance for the acquisition of an internal representation of the spatial layout of the environment, 40 undergraduates were as car passengers given the task of learning to localize invisible targets during a town route. Half of the subjects were during learning trials blind-folded, the other half sighted; half of the blind-folded and sighted subjects were given a concurrent distracting task of rapid backwards counting. In the retention test all subjects were blind-folded and were given no distracting task. The results suggested that under no distracting task condition vision leads to a more accurate representation of spatial layout. Another effect suggested was that vision renders the distracting task less detrimental, but, since previous results had not indicated so, the effect is probably confined to passive movement or visually rich environments or both.

Pub. date: 1979-03-28	**Pages:** 25	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Part.rep	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

187

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hedman, L. R.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Lund

Title:
Transient changes of waveform of event-related cerebral potentials in man during selective listening

Bibliographic reference:

LUSADG/(SAPS-1019)/1-41(1978)
Lund University
Department of Psychology
Dissertation series

Title of project:

Key words:
Cortical Evoked Potentials, Selective Attention, Decision Processes, Single-Trial Analysis, Strategies.

Abstract:

The report is a summarizing introduction to a joined dissertation based on three scientific papers (attended to the report) in which Event Related Potentials (ERPs) and attention are studied. The first paper describes changes in the Average Evoked Potentials (AEPs) to tones when subjects' degree of attention towards "relevant" tones was altered between four different conditions. The second paper presents an investigation designed to replicate and extend the results of the previous investigation using synthetic speach stimuli and a memorizing task. The last paper describes a new process model of selective listening where an extended use of single-trial analysis is urged for.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	93	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Researh in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

153

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Åke Hellström

Inst.: Department of Psychology,
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title: Time errors and differential sensation weighting.

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 1979, 5 (in press).

Title of project:
Perceptual judgment mechanisms (Perceptuella bedömningsmekanismer)

Key words:
Loudness perception, Time error, Time-order error, Psychophysical measurement, Mathematical modeling, Cognitive processes, Attention.

Abstract:
Sixteen pairs of successive tones, with different amplitude combinations, were presented with 16 combinations of tone duration and interstimulus interval. A separate group of 12 subjects was assigned to each presentation condition and made comparative loudness judgments for each of the pairs. Perceived within-pair loudness differences were scaled by a Thurstonian method using the subjective width of the "equal" category as the unit. The scaled differences were well described by weighted linear combinations of the sensation magnitudes of the tones in the pairs. The time error can be regarded as an effect of this differential weighting. For the longer interstimulus intervals, the weight of the second tone was the greater, causing the usual inverse relation between time error and stimulus intensity level. For the shorter interstimulus intervals, these effects were reversed. An analysis of the pattern of weights led to the development of two models, one of which is a generalization of Michels and Helson's time error model. The weights could be interpreted as reflecting the differential efficiency of the loudness information from the two compared stimuli.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: University of Stockholm; Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences; Swedish Office of Administrative Rationalization and Economy.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 154

Author: Kenneth Hugdahl	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Directions of changes in the cardiac component in a pavlovian conditioning paradigm with variations in CS- and UCS-contents

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 243, 1978

Title of project: Calssical conditioning of autonomic response systems

Key words:

Classical conditioning, heart rate, phobic stimuli

Abstract: The research reported was aimed at examining the direction of heart-rate poststimulus changes in a conditioning paradigm with fear-relevant (snakes and spiders), and fear-irrelevant (circles and triangles) slide-CSs. Furthermore, half of the subjects in each group had electric shocks as the UCS, whereas the other two halves were merely threatend about the shock. Finally, all subjects were informed at the start of the extinction about the removal of the UCS. Thus, a 2x2 factorial design was used. The conditioning situation involved a differential paradigm with an interstimulusinterval of 8 sec. There were 12 presentations of each cue during acquisition, and 20 during extinction. The results showed reliable effects of decelerative acquisition in the fear-relevant shock group, and the fear-irrelevant threat group. During extinction, only the fear-relevant shock group showed evidence of continuing differential responding, with larger deceleration to the CS+. It is speculated that responses to fear-relevant CSs, together with shock-USs, share important similarities with the irrational aspect of phobic behavior, since the instructions about the omission of the UCS during extinction did not eliminate the responses to the CS+ in the fear-relevant shock group.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

University of Uppsala, Faculty of Social Sciences

155

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Kenneth Hugdahl and Arne Öhman

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Skin conductance conditioning to potentially phobic stimuli as a function of interstimulus interval and delay versus trace paradigm

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 249, 1979

Title of project:
Classical conditioning of antonomic response systems

Key words: conditioning, classical, skin conductance responses, electrodermal measures, ISI, phobic stimuli, delay and trace paradigm

Abstract: Because prepared learning has been defined in terms of response acquisition in spite of degraded input, it was expected that differences in resistance to extinction between skin conductance responses conditioned to potentially phobic and neutral stimuli would increase with increased interstimulus interval (ISI) and be larger with a trace than with a delay conditioning paradigm. Twelve groups with 10 subjects each were observed in a differential conditioning experiment manipulating ISI (2, 8, or 16 sec.), paradigm (delay versus trace) and fear-relevance of the conditioned stimulus (potentially phobic versus neutral). The results showed highly reliable resistance to extinction of first-interval anticipatory responses to phobic stimuli, and no resistance to extinction of the corresponding response to the neutral stimuli. This difference did not interact either with the ISI or the paradigm factor. Thus, although underscoring the reliability of the difference in conditioning to potentially phobic and neutral stimuli, the results did not support the specific hypothesis of conditioning to phobic stimuli to be less dependent on the ISI parameters than conditioning to neutral stimuli.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences 921/78

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Hård, Anders
Sivik, Lars

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Distinctness of border as a measure of color contrast - Effects of background color and border length

Bibliographic reference:

Report, 1978:5, Scandinavian Color Institute, Box 14038, 104 40 Stockholm

Title of project:

Color- Man - Environment

Key words:

Color contrast

Abstract:

The present two studies are part of a series of experiments concerned with color contrast as a phenomenological concept of importance in the perception of form and patterns in the environment. Contrast is here unidimensionally defined as the distinctness of border between two adjacent color elements (DB = Distinctness of Border).

Study I: investigated whether a black or a white color background surrounding different pairs of color samples would influence the DB between the colors. In none of the ten color-pairs, where average DB varied from 4.1 to 6.2 (on a scale 0-10), did the differences in background carry any significant difference in DB.

Study II: was designed to test whether the length of the border would influence DB. Four color-pairs were employed at the different border lengths 0.5 cm, 5 cm, 50 cm. In the experimental setting this gave visual angles of 0.57°, 5.7°, 57°. It was concluded that when a border occupies a visual angle exceeding 0.5° the influence of the border length *per se* on the perceived contrast is of no practical importance.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

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SPPB 1976

157

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bo S. Johansson Lars-Göran Nilsson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Boundary conditions for the modality effect: Type of material and time of test

Bibliographic reference:

Scand. J. Psychol. 20, 27-35

Title of project:

Memory in a functional perspective

Key words:

Memory, recall, modality effect

Abstract: Recall of auditory and visually presented information was studied using three different types of material. Although auditory presentation was superior for all three types of material, the size and pattern of the effect depended upon whether the visual presentation was successive or simultaneous. Successive visual presentation reduced recall performance compared to auditory presentation considerably for real sentences, while smaller effects were obtained for noun sequences and scrambled sentences. The overall supremacy in recall of auditory presented items was reduced further when compared to a simultaneous visual presentation. In the last two experiments, all effects of modality of presentation obtained in immediate recall were replicated, but were eliminated in delayed recall. The finding that this modality effect is eliminated in delayed recall is taken to indicate that semantic aspects of the material to be remembered are by and large unaffected by mode of presentation, while more superficial aspects are the ones influenced.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

158

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunnar Johansson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Memory functions in visual event perception

Bibliographic reference:

In L.-G. Nilsson, (Ed.) Perspectives on memory research. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1979.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: The report summarizes a paper read at the Conference on Memory, June 1977, held to commemorate the University of Uppsala 500 years. Most part of the recent experimental research on short term memory in vision has used printed word material or other types of symbolic (alpha-numeric) material as stimuli. In the paper this type of stimuli is said to be rather special and artificial from biological point of view. It is stressed that perception of physical events can afford a fruitful field for memory research - hardly yet touched at. The arguments for this position run as follows. Our everyday visual perception is not an image-recording. Rather it is a continuous recording of invariant spatial relation under spatial change or displacements (locomotion and/or object motion) and the typical proximal stimulus has the character of an optical change over time. From this follows that the dimension of time is essential in visual perception. Event perception basically is a retaining of spatial information over time. In this respect event perception essentially is a memory function. Some experimental support for this position is given. It is also observed that the statement that event perception basically includes a memory aspect is in variance with the classical definitions of perception and memory as mutually exclusive.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

159

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunnar Johansson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Metrics, motion perception and neural processing in vision

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 250, 1979

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: The summary is a summary of a paper read on a conference at the Nato Advanced Study Institute, 1978. The subject was: "Advances in the analysis of visual behavior". The paper starts from the doctrine about perception as an end result of a physiological processing of proximal stimulus. It concentrates on discussing adequate principles for description of stimulus for motion on perception which hypothetically should be common for both physiology and psychology. The current models in perceptual psychology of yesterday and of visual neurophysiology of today are characterized as metric while it is stressed that the organisms function in accordance with relational principles. The great advantages for visual perception research gained by changing from the metric model to a relational model are pointed to and corresponding possible advantages of similar change-over in physiological research are considered.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

160

Author: Lopes, Lola Ekberg, Per-Håkan	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology University of Wisconsin, Madison,USA General Psychology Unit, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Serial fractionation in risky choice: Test of an analog process for multiplicative judgment

Bibliographic reference:

WHIPP report No. 1, 1968. University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA

Title of project:

Key words: Multiplicative judgment, risky choice, primed response time, serial fractionation, analog process

Abstract:

Lopes (1976) hypothesized that some tasks producing multiplicative data involve serial fractionation, an analog form of multiplication. Here the judge begins with a unit quantity which is stepwise reduced according to the stimulus information. This hypothesis was explored using a primed response time task. It was argued that when subjects judge worth of gambles described by an amount to be won and a probability of winning, the first fractionation would involve the quantity which lies on the dimension of the final judgment. Hence, the judgment should be faster if the value information preceeded the probability information. 31 subjects chose between sure things and gambles. The gamble could either be value-primed or probability-primed. The result showed the priming effects predicted from the serial fractionation hypothesis. Two alternative explanations were rejected. One alternative was that the responses were faster in the value-primed condition because the choice was based on a direct comparison of the amounts to be won. The other alternative was that the responses reflected the proportion of sure thing and gamble choices. The hypothesis of serial fractionation as an analog process for multiplicative judgment is therefore supported. The advantage of a serial fractionation process and the importance of analog processes as a whole were discussed as well as the concepts of structural and second order isomorphisms.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

161

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Montgomery, Henry	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Intra- and interindividual variations in the form of psychophysical scales

Bibliographic reference:

Paper presented at the International Symposium on Social Psychophysics, Mannheim, October 9-11, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:

Psychophysical scales, category scales, magnitude scales

Abstract:

The general psychophysical differential equation (GPDE) which relates scale values and Weber functions for two subjective variables was tested on data from a number of magnitude estimation and category rating experiments on loudness. It was found that the GPDE allowed good prediction of the relationship between different scales not only within the same individuals but also across different individuals. Possible implications of these results across different judgmental tasks and/or subjects were discussed with respect to (a) the relationship among stimuli, sensations and responses, and (b) the discriminability among different stimuli.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 29	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Kevin R. Murphy - Lars Nystedt

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Objectively and subjectively weighted models in reproducing judgments
A replication and extension

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology
The University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 529

Title of project:
Person perception

Key words:
Judgment, objective and subjective weights, configurality

Abstract:

In one experiment previously reported six mathematical models, four employing objective weights and two employing subjective weights were tested in a multiple cue probability judgment task. The experiment reported here is a replication and extension of that experiment. The main results of the earlier study were partly confirmed. The linear multiple regression model was found to be the most accurate in reproducing judgments. However, for subjects in which the subjectively weighted models and the linear multiple regression model did not account for the same variance in predicting actual judgments the subjectively weighted models performed as well as and in some cases better than models using objective weights. The attempt to find correlates to this difference between models using objective weights and models using subjective weights was only partially successful.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	10	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars-Göran Nilsson, Kjell Ohlsson &
Jerker Rönnberg

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of
Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Processing and storage explanations of the modality effect

Bibliographic reference:
Acta Psychologica (in press)

Title of project:
Memory in a functional perspective

Key words:
Memory, modality effect, recall

Abstract: A mixed-mode paradigm was used to evaluate two explanations of the modality effect, i.e. the superior short-term retention of auditorily as opposed to visually presented information. The "processing notion", postulating a larger processing capacity for auditorily presented information gained no support by the present data. The "storage notion", postulating a larger storage capacity for a hypothetical auditory as opposed to a hypothetical visual store, was clearly supported by the data. Overall mixed-mode performance and between-modality differences were the measures used in the evaluation proper. The general conclusion of the present study was that the storage notion constitutes a promising beginning towards a broader understanding of the modality effect.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

164

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars-Göran Nilsson and Leslie P. Shaps

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
A functional view of memory

Bibliographic reference:
In Klix, F. & Hoffmann, J. Cognition and memory: Interdisciplinary research of human memory activities. DVW Berlin, in press.

Title of project:
Memory in a functional perspective

Key words:
Memory, functionalism, recognition, recall

Abstract: The paper opposes the commonly held view that memory is a spatial entity in which information is encoded and stored and from which information at a later occasion is retrieved. The basic notion of the alternative framework presented is that memory constitutes an interaction between the cognitive system and the particular demands of the environment. Data from three experiments are presented to demonstrate the essential parts of this notion. Of main interest are the data from experiments using the recognition failure paradigm. In this paradigm it is usually found that there are cases in which subjects fail to recognize words which they manage to recall. In the experiments reported here the recognition failure phenomenon was eliminated and the explanation of this result and the recognition failure phenomenon proper revolved around the notion that the function of the cognitive system depends on the particular demands of the task.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

165

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars Nystedt - Kevin R. Murphy	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Configurality in judgments: Objectively and subjectively weighted models

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology
The University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 522

Title of project:

Person perception

Key words:

Judgment, objective and subjective weights, configurality

Abstract:

Six mathematical models, four employing objective weights and two employing subjective weights, were tested in a multiple cue probability judgment task. The linear multiple regression model was found to be the most accurate in reproducing judgments irrespective of the distribution of cues. However, when subjects were divided into two groups according to the degree of configurality shown in their matrix of subjective weights, striking differences in the performance of various objective and subjective models were found. In particular, when subjective policies were essentially linear, the predicted judgments produced by these policies were highly correlated with the predicted judgments from the linear multiple regression model. When subjective policies were highly configural, the subjective models accounted for variance in judgments not accounted for by the linear multiple regression model.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Persson, Lars-Olof Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

The influence of emotions on information processing

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 7

Title of project:

Emotions and decision-making

Key words:

Emotion, stress, emotion-cognition interaction, man-machine systems

Abstract:

This is a review of the influence of emotions on cognitive processes. Such influence is of theoretical importance and practically of interest, particularly in the design of man-machine systems intended to function under conditions of threat. The report reviews work on stress and performance, coping strategies, emotion theory, and individual differences in response to stress. One common theme in much of this work is the narrowing of attention under emotional stress. Another is a recourse to more primitive and heuristic levels of functioning. A framework for relating emotions to motivation is outlined and preliminary implications for the design of man-machine systems are discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 82	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Institute of Defence Research

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jerker Rönnberg, Trevor Archer and Kjell Ohlsson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Temporal and spatial factors in audition and vision

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 237, 1978

Title of project: Memory, Modality effects, Recognition

Key words:

Abstract: Sixty-four subjects participated in an experiment testing the hypothesis of a temporally determined auditory system and a spatially determined visual system. The experiment involved both an immediate recall and a final recognition phase. Recall scores and d´values uniformly confirmed this hypothesis and also supported a hypothesis of a more capacious auditory system. A non-parametric distinctiveness measure was suggested to capture the recognition performance. The effect of a shift of input mode (in Phase I) to test mode (in Phase II) was also discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Jerker Rönnberg, Kjell Ohlsson

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Channel capacity and processing of modality specific information

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 242, 1978

Title of project:
Models of Modality Effects

Key words:
Memory, Modality Effects, Recall

Abstract: The synthesis model, designed to explain effects of modality specific information on retention, is presented and tested. The model encompasses qualitative and quantitative components. The qualitative characteristics reflect the physiological properties of the auditory and visual channels. Three parameters are assumed to affect the quantitative efficiency of the channels. Each channel is assumed to have a certain capacity, and processing of information in the channels is determined by situational demands. Furthermore, processing in a channel is regarded as superficial. Increased allocation of processing to the superficial level was manipulated by the use of modality specific distractors and conditions of 'supracapacity load'. Transformation of information from the visual to the auditory channel was controlled by the use of one mixed-mode and one single-mode experiment. Thirty subjects participated in the mixed-mode experiment and 60 in the single-mode experiment. Both experiments employed and identical distraction task, intervening presentation and free recall of the to-be-remembered items. The results confirmed the predictions of (a) modality specific distraction, (b) supracapacity performance decrement, (c) a larger distraction effect for the auditory channel and (d) transformation effects in the single-mode experiment.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Charles B. Schultz Yvonne Waern	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: World knowledge and the recall and comprehension of text

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology, The University of Stockholm. No. 533, 1978.
Also presented at the AERA annual convention, San Fransisco, 1979.

Title of project:
Constructive learning

Key words:
Comprehension, memory, prior knowledge

Abstract: Detailed aspects of world knowledge were examined for their effects on memory and comprehension. Fifty subjects read one of two contrasting passages after registering their beliefs about the subject of the texts. Beliefs were analyzed for their truth value and discriminability. Tests of comprehension and recall were administered. According to stepwise regression analysis, the discriminability of the subjects´ beliefs contributed more to comprehension than recall of the text or verbal ability. Analyses of the relationships between recall and comprehension produced inconsistent results. Errors of comprehension occurred more frequently because false statement about the text were accepted than because true statements were rejected. Differences between the specific aspects of world knowledge studied here and previous work with more general aspects were discussed.

Pub. date: October, 1978	Pages: 13	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykclogex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut and The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sivik, Lars Hård, Anders	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept.of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Färg och varierande yttre betingelser - Fyra metodförsök med olika betraktningsavstånd
(Color and outer conditions - Four pilot studies with varying viewing distances)

Bibliographic reference:

Report 1978:2 Scandinavian Color Institute, Box 14038, 104 40 Stockholm

Title of project:

Colour- Man- Environment

Key words:

Color & environment

Abstract:

Many factors determine color perception both within the perceptual organs and outside in the environment. In studies of color perception and viewing distance the independant variables are many, e.g., varying simultaneous contrasts, light intensity, retinal size, clarity of the air etc. In this report experiments with direct NCS-scaling of colors are described. Short and long distances were compared, conditions varied from 1 m - 14 m to 1 m - 800 m. The color changes were illustrated directly in the graphical symbols of the color model, the color circle and the color triangle, which probably is the only method as the color shifts are multidimensional and, as it seems, different in different color areas.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 20	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Building Research

171 **ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH**

Author:
Sjöberg, Lennart
Svensson, Erland
Persson, Lars-Olof

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

A note on mood and expected achievement

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 8

Title of project:
Construction of methods for measurement of mood

Key words:
Mood, emotion, expectation

Abstract:

Starting from a three-dimensional conception of mood (pleasantness, activation, and tension) it was assumed that activation and/or tension should indicate strength and centrality of desires present, while pleasantness should indicate expected goal achievement. These assumptions were tested in a study where a mood questionnaire and certain rating scales concerning task aspects were administered to students before and after an exam in elementary physiological psychology. It was found that expected goal achievement (capacity) correlated with pleasantness and there was also a tendency for strength of desire to correlate with tension. The subjects who did not accord to this postulated pattern gave indications in their data and in their verbal comments that the task studied was of less importance for them, a finding also in accordance with an achievement approach to mood.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	11	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund

SPPB 1976

172

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Teghtsoonian, Robert, Teghtsoonian, Martha, Berglund, Birgitta, and Berglund, Ulf

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Invariance of odor strength with sniff vigor: An olfactory analogue to size constancy.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 1978, 4, 144-152.

Title of project:

Key words:

Sniff vigor, Flow rate, Smell,

Abstract:

Previous evidence has shown that detection threshold in humans and olfactory neural discharge rate in animal preparations both depend on flow rate of odorous vapor. But no data have been reported that show the effects of flow rate in humans on perceived odor strength at suprathreshold intensities. Subjects learned to inspire at two flow rates, one twice as great as the other, by adjusting (on a cathode ray tube) the transduced trace of a sniff-produced pressure change to match either of two target contours. They then made magnitude estimations of odor strength, while producing either weak or strong sniffs, for odorants presented over a wide range of concentrations via a specially designed sniff-bottle system. The odorant, diluted in diethyl phthalate, was *n*-butanol in two experiments and *n*-amyl acetate in two others. Subject-controlled flow rate had no effect on odor strength for either odorant. There was an apparent contradiction between these data and those on neural discharge rate that may, however, be resolved by adopting an odor constancy model: When sniff intensity varies during the olfactory exploration of an odor source, information about the rate at which odorant molecules are established at the receptor site is combined with information about sniff vigor so that the resulting percept is of invariant odor strength.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
		☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	9	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Science Foundation, U.S. Public Health Service, and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

SPPB 1976

173

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Waern, Yvonne

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Thought processes during reading

Bibliographic reference:

Working Papers from the Cognitive Seminar
Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm,
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title of project:

Constructive learning

Key words:

Comprehension processes, thinking aloud procedure

Abstract:

The content of a reader's conscious thought is supposed to reveal his purpose of reading as well as his means for arriving at that purpose. The present investigation studied conscious thought processes by letting readers think aloud while reading a text, in which the information was partly known. 21 psychology students read a text about creative thinking and were instructed to express their thoughts for each sentence they read. It was found that the representation of the text was seldom mentioned. This was taken to indicate that it was identical to the actual text. Hence, the meaning construction must be considered to go on automatically. The readers' pre-experimental knowledge was very dominating in the answers. It was used to check the validity of the text, and to motivate the results of the comparison. The subjects thus were more occupied with processing their own previous knowledge than with constructing the meaning of the text. Individual differences in processing were found to be to some extent related to comprehension. The more the processing involved agreement with the text, the better the comprehension. It was also found that different parts of the text evoked different processes.

Pub. date: June, 1978	**Pages:** 40	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 174

Author: Örtendahl, Monica Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Delay of outcome and preference for different courses of action

Bibliographic reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, Monograph Supplement 1-V48, 1979, 48, 3-57

Title of project:

Key words:

Delayed outcome, functional measurement

Abstract:

In this study the effects of expected delay of reward on preferences for gambling offers were studied. Time, probability and value entered approximately in a multiplicative manner into the final judgment of preference. However, the effects of time were weaker than the effects of probability and value. The effect of time was most often negatively accelerated as a function of physical time. In a developmental study various age groups were compared. There was no difference indicating a preference for smaller and more immediate rewards among the younger children. This was suggested to depend on the use of different judgment strategies in the different age groups. Multidimensional scaling analyses of similarity data for gambling offers resulted in the same dimensions as those functional in the preference data but with different weights.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 3-57	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Carlsson, S.G., Fagerberg, H., Horneman, G., Hwang, C.-P., Larsson, K., Rödholm, M., Schaller, J., Danielsson, B. & Gundewall, C.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Göteborg, Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg and Mölndal Central Hospital, Göteborgsv. 31, S-431 80 Mölndal

Title:

Effects of amount of contact between mother and child on the mother's nursing behavior.

Bibliographic reference:

Developmental Psychobiology 1978, 11, 143-150.

Title of project:

Key words:

Mother-infant interaction   Nursing behavior   Extended body contact

Delivery

Abstract:

Short-term effects of different amounts of body contact between mother and newborn on human nursing behavior were studied. Extended contact immediately after parturition was related to an increase in affective components of maternal nursing behavior observed on postpartum Days 2 and 4.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
	8	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

176

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hjelmquist, Erland

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Tecken på attityder
(Signs for attitudes)

Bibliographic reference:

Report No. 2 from the procjet "Active speech, studies on political debates in Swedish TV". Dept. of Scandinavian languages, University of Göteborg

Title of project:
Aktivt tal
(Active speech)

Key words:

Attitudes, conversations, nonverbal communication

Abstract:

The reactions of an audience to two politicians taking part in a TV debate were studied. Especially the nonverbal behavior of the politicians were of interest. The subjects looked at part of the debate and then rated the two politicians on an attitude scale developed by Meharabian (1972). The results were discussed in relation to the subjects possible preconceptions of the two politicians. Methodological problems were pointed out and some ways to overcome them were suggested.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 10	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Hjelmquist, E. & Brenner, S.-O.

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

The mediation of attitudes by speech in dyadic conversations

Bibliographic reference:

Human Relations, in press

Title of project:

Key words:

Dyadic interaction, speech, conversation

Abstract:

In this study the relationships between personality characteristics, speech characteristics, and evaluative attitudes were investigated in dyadic conversations between peers. It has in previous research been proposed that long utterances from a speaker in a conversation by the listener is perceived as pexpressing a positive attitude. Furthermore, a positive relationship between cognitive variables and utterance length has been found. While the latter finding was replicated, the former was not. It was proposed that the failure to replicate previous results in this respect was due to differences in the definition of utterance, but also to restrictions in situations used in previous research. It was suggested that the definition of utterance used in this study is appropriate if a good account of the speech process in everyday conversations is to be sought for.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

178

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Hwang, Carl-Philip

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
Unit of Psychobiology
Univ. of Göteborg
Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Mother-infant interaction; effects of sex of infant on feeding behaviour.

Bibliographic reference:

Early Human Development 1978, 2/4, 341-349

Title of project:

Key words:
Sex differences   Nursing behaviour   Mother-child interaction

Abstract:
Mother-child interaction was studied on the 2nd and 4th days after delivery. Mothers with girls showed more distal contact behaviour such as talking, smiling and ´en face´ responses. They also displayed more skin-to-skin contact behaviour (patting, rubbing, kissing, and touching) toward girl babies. Mothers with boys, on the other hand, showed more types of behaviours directed to clothed parts of the infant such as patting and adjusting clothes. These findings were statistically significant only on the 2nd day after delivery. On day 4 differences between male and female infants both in the frequency and in the pattern of sucking were observed.

Pub. date:	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars Nystedt - Birgitta Falk

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Depth of interpretation: A variable to be considered in studies of how judges integrate information

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Psychology
The University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 530

Title of project:
Person perception

Key words:
Judgment, depth of interpretation, psychologists

Abstract:

The degree of depth of interpretation required for ratings of patients was studied by analyzing psychologists´ verbal reports describing what type of informations they used from three projective tests and how they used that information in ratings of mental patients in three variabels. The verbal reports were also rated in degree of depth of interpretation by another group of psychologists. The degree of depth of interpretation refers to the complexity of the inferential link between the behavioral datum and the judgment. The results show that the degree of depth of interpretation of test data required for judgment varied across the three judgmental variables Intelligence, Ability to Establish Contact and Control of Affect and Impulses in the mentioned order. It is argued that the variability of the complexity of the inference process is a problem to be considered in studies of how judges integrate information.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Margaretha Rödholm Knut Larsson	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Father - infant interaction at the first contact after delivery.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Applied Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden.

Number 4 Volume 3 1978

Title of project:

Early mother - infant and father - infant interaction.

Key words:

Father - infant interaction; neonate; first contact.

Abstract:

The behavior exhibited by human fathers at their first contact with the young was studied on 15 fathers of full-term infants delivered by cesarean section. The naked infant was presented to the father approximately 15 min after delivery, and photographs were taken every second during the first 7 min of contact. An orderly progression of behavior was observed: the father began touching the extremities, and then proceeded to touch the infant with his fingers and fingertips, then to use his palms and finally the dorsal side of his fingers. An increase in eye-to-eye contact over time was observed. It was concluded that the father displayed a very similar behavior, in his first contact with the young, as has been described previously for the mother.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: 197

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Beliefs and values as attitude components

Bibliographic reference:

Paper read at an international symposium on social psychophysics, Mannheim, October 9-1[illegible], 1978

Title of project:

Key words:

Belief-value interaction

Abstract:

In this paper beliefs and values are seen as indicators of an underlying belief system striving for consistency in order to preserve self esteem. Several empirical studies testing various aspects of these ideas were described. Interactions between probabilities and values were very strong and common. Subjects who had a strong interaction between beliefs and values appeared to be strongly concerned with the area in question. Their belief system appeared to be "frozen": they did not easily differentiate probabilities and values. The direction of distortion was found to correlate with the orientation of the attitude in question: people with a positive attitude towards a certain object tended to have a positive correlation between probabilities and values. In one study it was also found that those who had a lower degree of self esteem showed more of interaction between probabilities and values. A study of alcoholics showed that their attitude towards alcohol effects were ambivalent in the sense that they considered both very negative and very positive effects to be possible but not neutral ones. These results are finally related to studies in volition where cognitive distortions can be seen in situations with acute emotional stress. Most likely the types of distortions found here were not given under acute emotional stress but they might be the result of a number of stressful interactions in the previous life experiences of the individuals.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 39	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

182

Author: William S. Dockens III	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Psychoecology: Ecological systems generated theories of psychoanalysis

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 244, 1978

Title of project:
Induction/Catastrophe

Key words:
Behavioral Ecology, Catastrophe, General Systems

Abstract: Beginning with B.F. Skinner himself, a number of proposals have been made toward bringing the theoretical and technical aspects of the experimental analysis of behavior in line with the psychoanalytical discoveries of Sigmund Freud. Strategies have ranged from mild linguistic "translation" to determined attempts to reduce one system to another. Some of the theoretical fallacies and practical difficulties of integrating the applied aspects of the two systems are discussed within the framework of General Systems Theory. This ecological approach suggests that the creation of new, integrated systems that possess desired properties of both behavioral and psychoanalytical theories might be more profitable than eclectic, linguistic, multidisciplinary or reductionistic approaches. Case examples, quotes and figures from original sources are used to illustrate important points.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Uppsala, Sweden

183

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Endler, Norman S. and Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

But interactionists do believe in people.' Response to Krauskopf.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychological Bulletin, 1978, 85, 590-592

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions

Key words:

Cross-cultural, person by situation interactions, situations, situation perception

Abstract:

Krauskopf, in his critique of our person-situation interaction model, does not seem to understand the distinctions we made among different conceptualizations regarding interactional psychology nor has he kept abreast of the latest developments in the field. He misinterprets what we said about trait theory and has failed to appreciate our emphasis on person factors, even with respect to the situational component in interactionism. We need to develop new strategies in order to conduct productive research on modern conceptualizations of interactionism. Interactionists do believe in people. Krauskopf's article does not contribute to a fruitful and further discussion of personality theory and research.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lee Heyer

Inst.:
Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi, Lunds universitet

Title:

Fundamental Ontology and/or Metapsychology:
A Study of Martin Heidegger's Analysis of Dasein

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi
Lunds universitet
Psykologexamensarbete
1978

Title of project:

Key words: Dasein, existence, involvement (In-der-Welt-Sein), attunement (Befindlichkeit), comprehension and interpretation (Verstehen, Auslegung. Aussage), discourse (Rede), the "they" (das Man), resoluteness (Entschlossenheit), temporality (Zeitlichkeit), community (Miteinandersein)

Abstract: The epistemology (kunskapsteori) of Martin Heidegger (1890-1976) has enjoyed widespread influence, especially within the philosophical movements known as phenomenology and existentialism. In recent times this influence has spread to the disciplines of psychology, psychotherapy and psychiatry.

In this study the author has attempted to provide the interested reader, especially those with psychological interest in the genetic-adaptive theories of Freud and Piaget, with an introduction and commentary to the theory of human knowledge as worked out in Sein und Zeit. The "discussion" (Part III) is concerned with the problematics of phenomenological analysis and theoretical systematization as illustrated in the systems of Heidegger, Piaget and Freud. For the more general reader with philosophical and psychological interests, Part II - which comprises a presentation of concepts most relevant to the phenomenological epistemology of Heidegger - is also intended. Part I of the thesis is concerned with providing an introduction to phenomenological analysis as pioneered by Edmund Husserl (1859-1938) and as carried on by his student and one-time disciple Martin Heidegger.

Pub. date: 1978-06-19	Pages: 205	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gunnar Johansson prof.emeritus

Inst.: University of Uppsala
Department of Psychology
Box 227
751 04 Uppsala

Title: Visual Event Perception

Bibliographic reference:

Handbook of Sensory Physiology, Vol VIII, Ch. 22, pp. 675-711, 1978

Title of project:
Event Perception

Key words:

Abstract:

This chapter in Handbook of Sensory Physiology reviews the present state of art in the research on visual perception of motion and other events. Event perception is defined as perceived change over time as contrasted to static unchanging perception. Motion perception indicates spatial change over time and in the highly dominating type.
An extensive material of both experimental and theoretical character is brought together. From this material it is concluded that the visual act readily can be described as a search for relative invariances in the proximal stimulus flow and specifically invariants inherent in perspective transformations. Consequently, the relational principles underlying projective geometry rather than the metric principles constituting the Euclidean geometry are accepted as relevant in the study of visual perception. It is also shown that, with regard to everyday perception, what is termed static perception represent a border case seldom met with and that instead event perception is the general type of perception in an active organism.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 186

Author:
Magnusson, David

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:
Methodology and strategy problems in longitudinal research

Bibliographic reference:
Report from the project Development and Environment (The Örebro Project), 1978, No. 43.

Title of project:
Development and Environment (The Örebro Project)

Key words:
Longitudinal, age cohorts, person by situation interactions, information, communication.

Abstract:

The purpose of the paper was to discuss a few general problems in planning and conducting longitudinal research. As a background a short overview is given of a longitudinal project on individual development and adjustment, which started by the first data collection 1965. In the project two full age groups, born in 1952 and 1955 respectively, each consisting of about 1,100 boys and girls from Örebro, have been followed and investigated in extensive data collections for the total groups and in intensive studies for small, homogeneous groups. Three general problems in longitudinal research are discussed; (a) the profits of investigating successive age cohorts, (b) the advantage and problems connected with studying representative samples, and (c) information and communication problems in large scale data collections. In the discussion of the problems under (b) special interest is devoted to methods by which very heterogeneous samples of subjects with respect to intelligence and social background can be studied.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Board of Education, the Swedish Tercentenary Fund, the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research, the National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges.

SPPB 1976

187

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

On the psychological situation

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.
1978, No. 544

Title of project:

Situation perception and world conceptions

Key words:

Situations, situation perception, situation reaction, person by situation interactions

Abstract:

On the background of the great interest in person by situation interactions during recent years, the role for the development process of the actual situations that an individual encounters, and the importance of knowledge about situations as a basis for social experiments, it is argued "the situation" is an important unit of research in psychology. After a discussion of the distinction between descriptions of situations in objective and subjective terms, respectively, the main interest is directed towards "the psychological situations". Earlier definitions are reviewed, different senses of the situation concept are discussed, and a few main demarcations in the definition of situations are suggested. The last part is devoted to a review of theoretical and empirical analyses of situations and to the presentation of a few methodological issues.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	30	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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Author: Nilsson, Ingemar	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Själen i laboratoriet: Vetenskapsideal och människosyn i den experimentella psykologins framväxt. With a summary in English
(The soul in the laboratory: Ideals of science and images of man in the evolution of experimental psychology)

Bibliographic reference:

Lund: Bokförlaget Doxa, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:

History of Psychology

Abstract:

The thesis deals with the position of psychology as a science in late 19th century. Is there a possibility of a psychology based on natural science? To what extent is measurement possible? In what way is psychology related to philosophy? The German pioneers of experimental psychology - e.g. Lotze and Wundt - regarded psychology and metaphysics as mutually dependent on one and another. Chapter one consists mainly of a discussion of early attempts to create a subject matter for an indepedent science of psychology. The growth of a specialized psychology during the 19th century is connected to the general process of specialization in science. The specialization and the claims of a unique character of psychology went however hand in hand with the elaboration of big theoretical questions. In the following part of the book the development of an experimental tradition within Swedish academic psychology is described. In the 1880s a positive attitude to empiricism and physiological methods can be seen in Swedish psychologists, but they nevertheless stayed at an idealistic metaphysical standpoint as philosophers.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 175	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

189

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Göran Nilsson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Functions of memory

Bibliographic reference:
In Nilsson, L.-G. Perspectives on memory research. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1979.

Title of project:
Memory in a functional perspective

Key words:

Abstract: This is an introductory chapter to a book about perspectives on memory research. Metatheoretical considerations for memory research in the past, present and future are presented. The main part of the chapter is devoted to a critique of the general conceptualization of memory in past and present research in the area. Rather than regarding memory as an entity with specific properties a framework is presented in which memory is seen as a function of an interaction between the cognitive system and particular demands of the situation. The chapter also introduces four perspectives from which memory research can be regarded and evaluated. These are: a conceptual perspective, a perceptual perspective, a biological perspective, and a reality perspective.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

190

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Beslutsfattande. Psykologiska studier om valsituationer
(Decision making. Psychological studies of choice situations)

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Natur och Kultur, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:
Decision making

Abstract:

This is a book which summarizes current research on decision making. The first chapter treats the problem of relations between decisions and action. Then follows a chapter on choice theories and there is particularly a discussion of expected utility theories and their relation to empirical data. The next chapter treats research on subjective probability and is followed by a treatment of signal detection. Work on judgment, particularly inspired by Brunswik's so called lens model is then treated followed by judgment work which is based on the approach of functional measurement. Concluding chapters treat personality and decision making, group decision making and social conflict.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 208	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

191

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Björn Åström	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Relations between perception and recognition: Information processing theory and Gibsonian theory compared

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 251, 1979

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: Two alternative views on the relations between perception and recognition are presented. According to the theory of information processing, there are two fundamental problems, viz. the perceptual problem of how the appearances of stimuli are apprehended and the problem of how appearances are, through contact with memory traces, transformed to percepts. According to a gibsonian theory of direct perception there is only one fundamental problem, viz. that of perception. Difficulties with both views are presented and discussed in relation to three major aspects of recognition: class recognition, individual recognition, and explicit recognition.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1979	37	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Uppsala

209

SPPB 1976

HIGHER EDUCATION

192

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Urban Dahllöf Birgitta Willén	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:
Högskolans distansundervisning och den återkommande utbildningen. En diskussion av planeringsinriktade slutsatser av ett utvärderingsprogram / Undergraduate distance programs and recurrent education. A discussion of policy-oriented conclusions of an evaluation program.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Uppsala 1978.
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 4.

Title of project:
Evaluation of distance education at swedish universities.

Key words:
Distance-education, evaluation, universitystudies, adult students, recurrent-education.

Abstract: The report contains the policy-oriented conclusions of the evaluation of the Swedish experiments with distance education at the undergraduate level recently reported. One of the main conclusions is that the Swedish context does not favor a central model like the British Open University nor with regard to size of market nor with respect to mediabase in terms of airtransmitted programs. Instead, a continuation of the Swedish decentralized line is recommended with some emphasize on cooperation between universities according to the net-work principle also recommended by australian committees. The feed-back side of the programs seems in the first hand to need to be strengthened, e.g. by means of an increased telephone service and more local meetings according to the participants´ needs and study situation. A program of modified distance education is discussed with intends to meet these demands and still keeps the favor of the flexibility with respect to the time for the participants´ self-studies.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
sept 1978	38	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges / The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

193

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Inga Elgqvist-Saltzman	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title: Follow-up of new student groups at universities and colleges-Swedish problems and American experiences.

/Uppföljning av nya studerandegrupper vid universitet och högskolor. Svenska problem och amerikanska erfarenheter./

Bibliographic reference: Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 2 1978

Title of project:

Key words: Evaluation - New student-groups - Higher education

Abstract:

After a short survey of the problems connected with the follow-up of new studentgroups at Swedish universitites and colleges, the author makes a review of some main American contributions. The approaches taken by among others Patricia Cross, Virginia Smith and Alexander Astin are discussed with regard to the situation in Sweden.

Pub. date: Sept.1978	Pages: 33	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

194

Author:
Eriksson, Karl Henrik

Inst.:
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Linköping University, S-58I 83
Linköping, Sweden

Title:
STUDIESITUATION OCH YRKESKARRIÄR. En långtidsuppföljning av två grupper universitetsstuderande, utgående från en konkret rådgivningssituation. /STUDY SITUATION AND VOCATIONAL CAREER. A long-time follow-up of two groups of university students, starting from a concrete guidance situation/

Bibliographic reference:
The SYK project Final report No II:2 June I979
Universitetet i Linköping
Pedagogiska institutionen
Rapport LiU-PEK-R-42

Title of project: SYK- projektet. Studiesituation och yrkeskarriär
/The SYK project. Study Situation and Vocational Career/

Key words:
Councelling, University Students, Vocational Career

Abstract:

Two groups of I00 students each are studied. One (E) consists of students referred to psychological investigation and counselling (enlarged educational guidance) mainly because of slow or no study progress in I956 to I959. The other (K) is a random selection of students at the same university, matriculated at the same time as the E-group. E-group students answered a postal questionnaire regarding their study and vocational situation in I959 and I960. The two groups are followed-up with respect to their vocational situation in the first three months of I973. Comparisons have been made between the counselling group (E) and the control group (K) in terms of certain basic data, study breaks, examinations and vocational career.
In the E-group, relationships between background- and testvariables on one hand, reported effects of counselling on the other hand have been studied and also relationships between those variables and frequency of passed degrees and vocational careers.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 202	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

195

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Birgitta Willén	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title:

Högskolestudier på distans. En utvärdering av svensk försöksverksamhet.

Distance studies in higher education an evaluation of an experimental program in Sweden.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Education, University of Uppsala 1978.
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 3.

Title of project:

Evaluation of distance education at swedish universities.

Key words:

Distance-education, evaluation, universitystudies, adult students, recurrent-education.

Abstract: The report presents an evaluation of the experiments with distance courses at Swedish universities. All distance courses are arranged by the ordinary university departments.

The evaluation study has made use of different kinds of information. Interviews have been hold with responsible teachers and administrators who also have answered questionnaires about the planning, administration and teaching. Statistics have been collected from the registrars about enrolements and passrates. Finally, a panel study has been made among the students participating in the distance courses which started during the academic year 1974/75. The questionnaires (N=797) in this panel study do together cover background data, work situation, study motives, planned and actual amount of time for studies, study breaks and other problems, use of special teaching aids and attitudes towards different components in the teaching program. Main findings include a very high general satisfaction among the participants and - for Swedisch conditionsrelatively high passrates also among sub-groups with low prior experience from post-compulsory studies. The great majority of the participants have kept a fulltime job besides the studies and have suffered from several breaks in theire studies during the period. The over-all conclusions are that the decentralized Swedish model for distance education seems to have functioned very well. A report in English is under preparation.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Sept 1978	322	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Universities an colleges/ The National Board of Education.

SPPB 1976

PERSONALITY

196

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekehammar, Bo and Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

Co-frequency ratings of anxiety reactions

Bibliographic reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1978, 46, 1215-1224

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions

Key words:

Anxiety, reaction, co-frequency data

Abstract:

The method of direct co-frequency rating was explored for the study of relationships among individuals' self-reported anxiety reactions. The subjects were 40 adolescents who gave co-frequency ratings (how often the reactions co-occurred) for all pairs of 10 preselected reactions to anxiety. The mean co-frequency matrix was subjected to multidimensional scaling and cluster analysis. The same subjects also rated the intensity of the same reactions in an anxiety inventory of the "S-R" type. The correlations among reactions were computed and compared with corresponding co-frequency estimates. The relationship between these two types of data was relative high. Factor analysis of the correlations gave a "Psychic" and a "Somatic" reaction factor, whereas the main dimension obtained from co-frequency ratings reflected a general reaction factor. This outcome was supported by the cluster analyses, which yielded two and one clusters, respectively, interpretable in accordance with the dimension analyses.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ellonen, E., and Lundberg, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Scaling of future optimism and pessimism.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychological Reports, University of Turku, 1978, No. 47.

Title of project:

Emotional involvement in future events.

Key words:

Future involvement, scale, influenceability, probability, self-reports

Abstract:

Thirtysix psychology students were asked to estimate graphically their optimism/pessimism towards the global future on a simple bipolar scale. According to the median of these estimates, subjects were divided into future optimists and future pessimists. These groups were compared with regard to their answers on 24 items assumed to reflect different attitudes towards the future, and in respect of magnitude estimations of various aspects of 16 future events. It was found that the answers and estimates were consistent with the optimism-pessimism view expressed on the graphic scale. For example, pessimists did not believe that mankind had learnt from past mistakes, nor that future development in the world is going to be peaceful as much as optimists did. The optimists estimated the influenceability of each potential event higher than the pessimists. They also estimated the probabilities of desirable events higher and that of undesirable events lower than the pessimists did. Aspects of future optimism and pessimism are discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Magnusson, David and Ekehammar, Bo	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:
Similar situations - similar behaviors? A study of the intraindividual congruence between situation perception and situation reactions.

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Research in Personality, 1978, 12, 41-48.

Title of project:
Person by situation interactions

Key words:
Cross-cultural, person by situation interactions, situations, situation perception

Abstract:

A basic assumption in an interactional model of behavior is that individual behavior is more similar across situations which are perceived and interpreted as similar by the individual than across situations which are perceived as less similar or not similar at all. This proposition was investigated using a psychological scaling method for the study of perceived similarity between situations and measures of similarity between reaction profiles as expressions of cross-situational similarity in reactions. Individual data from 39 adolescents were analyzed. Hypothetical anxiety-evoking situations, and self-reported anxiety reactions, were used. The overall outcome of the comparison was in the predicted direction. For about 77% of the subjects the relationship was in the expected direction and for about 40% the relationship was statistically significant.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	8	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

199

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Magnusson, David and Stattin, Håkan

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm

Title:

Methods for studying stressful situations

Bibliographic reference:

In H.W. Krohne & L. Laux (Eds.), Achievement, Stress, and Anxiety. Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere. (In press.) 1978

Title of project:

Situation perception and world conceptions

Key words:
Situations, situation perception, situation reaction, person by situation interactions

Abstract:

The report starts with a discussion of different approaches to the conceptualization of stressful situations. The distinction between descriptions of situations in objective and in subjective terms, and the distinction between general and within situation factors are presented and discussed. Research on situations in objective terms is illustrated by references to theoretical discussions and empirical studies under the heading of life stress. A suggestion is made that research on situations using subjective variables can be performed (a) in terms of the person's perception and interpretation of situations, (b) in terms of the person's spontaneous reactions to situations, and (c) in terms of the person's actions toward the situations as wholes or to specific cues in the situations. Methods for studying stressful situations in these different terms are summarized and discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Science to D. Magnusson

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Salay, Ference

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Measurement of cathectic energies

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1978, 19, 277-291

Title of project:

Key words: Cathexis, anticathexis, reaction-formation, ambivalence, oeidipus complex, psychological bisexuality, fusion (of instincts), transference

Abstract:

An objective verbal cathexis test was developed in a series of experimental studies. The test was utilized to examine the validity of a personality theory which was defined within a biological frame of reference. A total of 293 normal subjects, 22 neurotics, and 16 habitual drunkards participated in the experiment. The results showed high reliabilities of the verbal test ($r=0.75 - 0.95$) significant validity of the theory (confirmatory factor analysis, $p< 0.01$, empirical validity, $p <0.01$), and that extreme cathexis for social objects was related to deviating adaptation in modern society.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Stattin, Håkan and Magnusson, David	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title:

The individual organization of behavioral reactions and its relation to situation perception

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm. No. 525, 1978

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions

Key words:

Cross-cultural, person by situation interactions, situations, situation perception

Abstract:

In accordance with research on autonomic functions, it was argued that the organization of behavioral reactions expressed by an individual in one threatening situation tends to be reproduced across different kinds of anxiety provocative situations and over time. A self-report instrument was employed where subjects rated their different psychic and somatic anxiety reactions for each of a set of anxiety evocative situations. The inventory was administered twice with an interval of six months. The pattern of reactions, defined as the rank order of anxiety reactions after rated intensity, was compared for individuals, one at a time, over the situations in the inventory, and for the same situations over the time period. The results provided support for the hypothesis of stable idiosyncratic organizations of reactions over different kinds of threatening situations and of stable reaction patterns over time. Finally, it was argued that the strength of the expressed reaction patterns was related to the perceptual similarity between the situations. In accordance with this hypothesis, it was found that the rank order similarity of reactions was significantly higher for situations more perceptually "similar" than for situations more "dissimilar".

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences to D. Magnusson

SPPB 1976

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eldh, C., Skoglund, A., Sköld, M., Sterner, G. and Vramming, Y.	**Inst.:** Brevskolan

Title:

Skola för anpassning eller utveckling?
A school for adaptation or for development and progress?

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 9 inom forsknings- och utvecklingsprojektet "Vuxenutbildning-Vardagsinlärning", 1978, Brevskolans rapportserie A 36.

Title of project:

"Adult Education - Everyday Learning"

Key words: everyday learning, education, school

Abstract:

This report is the third in a series of five reports which together form the theoretical platform on which the research project on everyday learning rests.

In this report the authors summarize their picture of the historical development of education from feudalism up to the present. They also try to describe and categorize the qualifications towards which - according to results from the works of different researchers - education in the modern, complicated, capitalistic society leads. The emphasis has been placed on an analysis of the school, attended by youths today, in order to try to find out if this school really prepares and stimulates pupils towards positive and active everday learning.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 29	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Part rep.	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eldh, C., Skoglund, A., Sköld, M., Sterner, G. and Vramming, Y.	**Inst.:** Brevskolan

Title:

Vardagsinlärning - några utgångspunkter.
Everyday learning - a few starting points.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 7 inom forsknings- och utvecklingsprojektet "Vuxenutbildning-Vardagsinlärning", 1978, Brevskolans rapportserie A 34.

Title of project:

"Adult Education - Everyday Learning"

Key words: Knowledge, everyday learning, philosophy of man

Abstract:

This report is the first in a series of five reports which together form the theoretical platform on which the research project on everyday learning rests. It is an attempt to present a philosophy of man and learning which forms the basis of future research within the project of everyday learning.

In this report the authors present their philosophy of man as an active, creative, dynamic being, who - through curiosity, identification, capacity to think and act - has the ability to develop the knowledge and the capability to change its situation and its surroundings.

The authors also present their definition of knowledge.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 26	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ part.rep	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lindholm, Stig	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Stockholm

Title:

Our Paradigm for Development and the Cultural Crisis

Bibliographic reference:

Internationale Entwicklung. 1978/III.

Title of project:

Key words:

Paradigm, Development, Cultural Crisis

Abstract:

With Kuhn's concept of paradigm as a point of departure the article tries to apply this concept - metaphorically - on the model for development in Western countries. It is maintained that this development is in a crisis. This situation is being discussed in terms of the relations between Nature, Society, Man and Oneself. - Three main themes in the current crisis are identified: Materialism, Cognitivism and Powerism.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 9 - 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ference Marton	Inst.: Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal, Sweden.

Title:
Describing conceptions of the world around us

Bibliographic reference:
Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 66, 1978.

Title of project:
Conception of realities in adults

Key words:
Conception, Adults, Description, Experience, Qualitative

Abstract: This paper puts forward arguments in favour of research which has as its aim to find and systematize forms of thought in terms of which people interpret significant aspects of reality. The kind of research argued for is complementary to other kinds of research; it aims at description, analysis and understanding of experiences, that is, it is directed towards experiential description.

A fundamental distinction is therefore made between two perspectives. In the first-order perspective, which is noumenal or matter-of-fact, the intention is to describe the world as it is. The second-order perspective (for which a case is made in this paper) is phenomenal, experiential, the-world-as-perceived, the intention is to describe the world as people experience it. From the two different perspectives different aspects of reality are visible and we arrive at different levels of description.

Conceptions and ways of understanding are not seen as individual qualities, for there can be no conceptions as such, just as there can be no learning and no structures of thought as such. Conceptions of reality are considered rather as categories of description to be used in facilitating the grasp of concrete cases of human functioning. Since the same categories of description appear in different situations, the set of categories is thus stable and generalizable between the situations, even if individuals are moving between the different categories on different occasions. The totality of such categories of description denotes a kind of collective intellect, an evolutionary tool in continual development.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 42	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
RJ the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

SPPB 197

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Solveig Beale, Hans-Olof Lisper and Bodil Palm	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
A Psychological study of patients seeking augmentation mammaplasty

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 253, 1979

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract: Data from interwievs with 64 women who were to undergo or already have undergone an augmentation mammaplasty, were compared with data from a control-group of 28 women. Great differences existed between the groups, mainly concerning personality test data and child-hood-milieu. The women who were operated on were in general more uncertain of themselves and did not feel very feminine. These factors seems to be a sufficient basis for the appearing of the problem. Also cultural normes are obviously important but seem to influence all women in the same way.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Collins, A. and Hanson, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychological effects of oestrogen treatment on postmenopausal women.

Bibliographic reference:

Proc. 9th Congress of the International Society of Psychoneuroendocrinology.
Trinity College, Dublin, 1978. (Abstract.)

Title of project:
Sex differences in stress and coping

Key words:
Memory tests, psychological stress, psychosomatic symptoms, oestrogen deficiency

Abstract:

This is a report from an ongoing study of postmenopausal women undergoing cyclical treatment with 17-oestradiol and oestriol combined with norethisteron for oestrogen deficiency symptoms. The study comprised measurements of performance in psychological tests, self-reports of vasomotor and psychosomatic symptoms as well as changes in mood. Each patient took part in three sessions, one before treatment, one 6 weeks after and one 3 months after commencing treatment. The patients were randomly assigned to two groups, one of which started therapy after the first session and the other group after the second session. Hence, the design permits separation of effects of treatment from those of practice. A marked improvement was obtained in self-reported symptoms, especially vasomotor disturbances, following treatment. Performances in those psychological tests that contained a short-term memory load showed a slight improvement, which was tentatively attributed to oestrogen treatment, whereas cognitive tasks without a memory component improved only as a function of practice.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Elliot N. Gale & Sven G. Carlsson	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Frustration and temporomandibular joint pain.

Bibliographic reference:

Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology 1978, 45, 39-43.

Title of project:

Key words:

Pain Frustration Electromyography

Abstract:

The etiological significance of frustration for temporomandibular joint pain is investigated through the use of bilateral electromyographic recording. Interpretation of both parametric and nonparametric data indicates the lack of relationship. The need for careful controls and the problems of psychologizing are discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council of Social Science Research.

209

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Claes Levin, Gerry Nilsson	**Inst.:** Institutionen för Tillämpad Psykologi, Lunds univ.

Title: Acting-out. En analys av 12 utagerande ungdomar
Acting-out behavior in 12 juvenile delinquents

Bibliographic reference:

Title of project:

Key words: Juvenile delinquency, adolescence, acting-out

Abstract: The research concerned the phenomenon of 'acting-out' and its relation to juvenile delinquency. Detailed accounts of development and family dynamics were compiled for a sample of twelve adolescents with severe signs of acting-out. Material was collected primarily from social and psychiatric journals and records. An analysis of the case-histories indicated a high degree of consistency with the results of research on the causes of juvenile delinquency. A high incidence of factors such as broken homes, poverty and unemployment was found. The parents were generally in poor physical and psychological health, seldom were married or living together for any extended period and frequently displayed alcoholism. Stepparents were often present. The results suggest a specific sex-related acting-out. There was marked dominance of girls in the sample. The girls were often made scapegoats of in their families and most of them had been severely rejected since birth. Due to severe disturbances during early periods of development puberty had become an extremely difficult period, particularly in view of reactivated oedipal conflicts. Rejection and expulsion from the family during this period had become the starting point for repeated rejection by, and expulsion from, a long row of foster and treatment homes.
Frequently a state correctional school became the end of the line.

Pub. date: 78-11-16	**Pages:** 121	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

210

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Löwenhard, Percy Matousek, Milos Petersén, Ingemar	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Note on the ontogenetic development and factor structure of the human EEG

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 9

Title of project:

Key words:

EEG ontogenesis, EEG factor structure

Abstract:

The EEG from 495 individuals, varying in age from 1 to 22 years was analyzed for single age groups with respect to frequency components and electrode sites. The results were grouped according to criteria of homogeneity, the primary data intercorrelated and subjected to factor analysis. Relevant results are discussed and presented as a function of age: frequency and power spectra, factor solutions and independence of EEG signals.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

211

Author: Trevor Archer	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Associative and non-associative processes in taste-aversion learning: Exteroceptive context and neophobic responses

Bibliographic reference:

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, 1979

Title of project:

Biological and Cognitive Aspects of Learning

Key words:

Taste-aversion learning, exteroceptive stimuli, neophobia

Abstract: Exteroceptive contextual cues play an important role in the conditioning and extinction of taste-aversions. The taste neophobia of individual rats affects the strength of later taste-aversions following conditioning. In Studies I and II, saccharin (CS) and lithium chloride (US) were paired within a particular context and the saccharin aversion was extinguished in a different context. The amount of saccharin consumed during extinction was dependent upon the presence or absence of the conditioning context. Later, saccharin preference tests in the presence and absence of the conditioning context showed that the saccharin aversion was context-specific, i.e. groups given extinction trials in a different (from conditioning) context retained their saccharin aversion in the conditioning context only. In Studies III and IV, large individual differences in the rat's initial intake of a novel saccharin solution were indicated. A strong positive correlation between the intakes of individual rats in various contextual conditions on first (followed by lithium chloride administration) and second saccharin-presentations was found. The results of these studies implicate the involvement of both associative and non-associative processes and are difficult to reconcile with existing theories of poison-induced aversion learning. Thus, an alternative framework for the understanding of taste-aversion learning is tentatively suggested.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 75	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

212

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Trevor Archer and Per-Olow Sjödén	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Neophobia in taste-aversion conditioning: Individual differences and effects of contextual changes

Bibliographic reference:
Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 246, 1979

Title of project:
Biological and Cognitive Aspects of Learning

Key words:
Taste-aversion learning, exteroceptive stimuli, neophobia

Abstract: In Study I, data from a total of 260 rats in 8 separate taste-aversion (saccharin + lithium chloride) experiments were analysed for individual differences of (1) pre-conditioning water intake, and (2) absolute saccharin intake on the 1st (conditioning) and 2nd (test) presentations; and (3) correlations between water and 1st saccharin intakes, and 1st and 2nd saccharin intakes. A varying number of novel exteroceptive stimuli was introduced to separate groups at conditioning. The data show that individual differences of initial saccharin intake are not due to fluid intake differences in general; that initial intake values largely predict subsequent intake; and that the higher number of novel exteroceptive cues at conditioning, the more suppression of drinking is evident. Study II replicated the above results in a separate experiment, and supports the conclusion that the initial degree of neophobia does not affect the "associative" component in taste-aversion learning. Overall, the findings support the view that an "associative" (taste-nausea) component is superimposed on a neophobic avoidance of the novel taste+exteroceptive context in this paradigm.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 19	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Trevor Archer and Per-Olow Sjödén	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Novel vs familiar exteroceptive contexts in taste-aversion conditioning and extinction

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 247, 1979

Title of project:

Biological and Cognitive Aspects of Learning

Key words:

Taste-aversion learning, exteroceptive stimuli, novelty

Abstract: Saccharin (CS) and lithium chloride (US) were paired either in a familiar or in a novel exteroceptive background context in three experiments with rats. The presence/absence of the conditioning context during taste-aversion extinction strongly controlled saccharin intake in the case of a novel conditioning context and to a lesser degree with the familiar conditioning context. No differential context-specific control of water intake was found. Post-extinction saccharin preference tests performed in the presence/absence of the conditioning context indicated extinction to be context specific, irrespective of the relative novelty of the conditioning context. The effects were found not to require the manipulation of an explicit odor element between contexts and were demonstrated in spite of a three-week period between conditioning and extinction.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 28	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

214

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dahlöf, Lars-Gösta, Hård, Ernest & Larsson, Knut	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Sexual differentiation of offspring of mothers treated with cortisone during pregnancy.

Bibliographic reference:

Physiology & Behavior 1978, 21, 673-674.

Title of project:

Key words: Prenatal cortisone treatment Sexual differentiation Anogenital distance Testis Adrenals

Abstract:

Treatment of pregnant rats with hydrocortisone (1.5 or 3.0 mg) from Day 14 after conception until birth resulted in shortened anogenital distance and lowered testis weight in male offspring. No changes were found in female anogenital distance. It was concluded that corticosteroids, like stress, during pregnancy causes demasculinization of the male offspring.

Pub. date:	Pages: 2	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

215

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hansen, S., Larsson, K., Carlsson, S.G. & Sourander, P.	**Inst.:** Departments of Psychology and Pathology, University of Göteborg

Title:
The Development of Sexual Behavior in the Rat: Role of Preadult Nutrition and Environmental Conditions

Bibliographic reference:
Developmental Psychobiology 1978, 11, 51-61

Title of project:

Key words:
undernutrition early experience sexual behavior

Abstract:
Rats were subjected to pre- and postnatal undernutrition by restricting the food intake of their mothers (U); another group of rats was normally fed (N). Each nutrition group was divided into 3 subgroups by varying the degree of environmental stimulation; animals in the Max group were stimulated by handling and enriched rearing conditions; the Min group rats were subjected to social isolation; rats in the control condition (C) were raised under ordinary laboratory conditions. The onset of sexual activity was not affected in the U-C male rats, but was delayed in both U-Min and N-Min rats. Although no difference existed in the age of puberty between the N-Max and N-C animals, the U-Max rats displayed an advancement of puberty by 7 days in comparison to the U-C rats. Undernutrition did not affect female sexual maturation; however, the Max condition retarded this process in both nutrition groups.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 11	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish Medical Research Council (B-75-12X-3488-04A)

216

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hansen, S. & Södersten, P.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Effects of subcutaneous implants of progesterone on the induction and duration of sexual receptivity in ovariectomized rats.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Endocrinology (London) 1978, 77, 373-379

Title of project:

Key words:

Progesterone Sexual receptivity Rat

Abstract:

Ovariectomized rats, pre-implanted with elastomer capsules containing oestradiol, became sexually receptive after exposure to progesterone (implanted in elastomer capsules) for 4-6h. Implantation of progesterone capsules facilitated receptivity in oestradiol-implanted rats independently of both previous exposure to progesterone implants and the presence of progesterone at the time of implantation.
The duration of sexual receptivity in ovariectomized rats implanted with oestradiol and progesterone capsules was dependent upon the length of both the oestradiol and progesterone capsules, but the decline in sexual behaviour of receptive rats was independent of the continued presence of either oestradiol or progesterone. Repeated implantation of progesterone capsules at 6 hourly intervals prevented the decline of sexual receptivity.

Pub. date:	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Swedish Medical Research Council.

239

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hansen, S.[†], Södersten, P.[†] & Srebro, B.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology[†] Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

A daily rhythm in the behavioural sensitivity of the female rat to oestradiol.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Endocrinology (London), 1978, 77, 381-388.

Title of project:

Key words:

Circadian rhythms oestradiol

Abstract:

Ovariectomized rats were implanted with oestradiol-filled elastomer capsules which were removed at various times after implantation. Sexual receptivity was tested after implantation of a progesterone-filled elastomer capsule 42 h after the onset of treatment with oestradiol. Exposure to oestradiol for about 32 h was required for induction of receptivity. Intact rats with regular 4 day oestrou cycles, and exposed to oestradiol-filled elastomer capsules for 6 h, showed sexual receptivity 24 h after the onset of oestradiol treatment. The behavioural effects of oestradiol in both ovariectomized and intact rats depended on when during the light-darkness (LD) cycle stimulation with oestradiol occurred; maximum effects were seen only if the oestradiol capsules were implanted at 16.00 h (4 h after lights off in the 12 h L: 12 h D cycle). The behavioural effect of progesterone implants, however, did not depend on the phase of the LD cycle. The LD-dependent rhythm in oestraiol sensitivity was eliminated by lesions in the suprachiasmatic nuclei of the hypothalamus.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
	8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research (531/76P) and the Swedish Medical Research Council (K76-60F-4855-01).

218

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Torbjörn U. C. Järbe

Inst.:
Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Cocaine as a Discriminative Cue in Rats: Interactions with Neuroleptics and other Drugs

Bibliographic reference:
Psychopharmacology 59, p. 183 - 187 , 1978

Title of project: Stimulus properties of drugs

Key words:
Cocaine - Drug discrimination - Antagonism - Neuroleptics - Rats

Abstract: Rats were trained to discriminate between the effects of 4 mg/kg of cocaine HCl and saline (1 ml/kg) in a T-shaped maze. When the animals reliably differentiated the imposed training conditions (cocaine vs. no drug), test sessions were interspersed in between the regular training sessions. Test trials resulted in a median effective dose (ED$_{50}$) of 1.6 mg/kg of cocaine, and the duration of the discriminable effects of cocaine in producing 50% cocaine-appropriate responding was 57.9 min postinjection. Pretreatment with neuroleptics (pimozide, haloperidol, and chlorpromazine), but not with propranolol, phenoxybenzamine, alphamethyl-para-tyrosine, or physostigmine, attenuated the cocaine discrimination. Data are discussed with reference to previous results from amphetamine discriminations.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 183 - 187	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Torbjörn U. C. Järbe	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Discriminative Effect of Morphine in the Pigeon

Bibliographic reference:

Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior, Vol. 9, pp 411-416

Title of project:

Key words:

Drug discrimination - Morphine - Transfer - Antagonism - Pigeons

Abstract: Pigeons were trained to discriminate between the effects of morphine (6 mg/kg) and saline injected IM, 45 min prior to training in a box equipped with 2 response keys which were mounted left and right on the front panel. Reinforcement (food) was contingent upon pecking (FR 15) on one key when trained under the influence of morphine (6 mg/kg) and the other key when trained with saline. After the choice of key (left or right) had become conditioned to the presence or absence of the effects of morphine, test sessions under new drug conditions were interspersed between the regular training sessions. The median effective dose of morphine and the time interval since the morphine injection in producing 50% morphine appropriate responding by the pigeons were respectively; 1.6 mg/kg and 6 hr post-injection. A stereoisomeric requirement for the discrimination was evident because treatment with levorphanol (2 mg/kg) resulted in responding on the morphine appropriate key while treatments with the enantiomer dextrorphan (1-10 mg/kg) predominantly yielded responding on the saline appropriate key. In addition, methadone (3 and 6 mg/kg) substituted for morphine while tests with 3 other psychotropic drugs Δ^9-THC (0.25 and 0.50 mg/kg), d-LSD (0.04 and 0.08 mg/kg) and pentobarbital (4 and 8 mg/kg) resulted in responding appropriate for the saline-induced training condition. The opioid antagonists naloxone and naltrexone blocked the stimulus effects of morphine (6 mg/kg). Naloxone appeared less potent in this respect that its congener, naltrexone, when the drugs were evaluated 45 min post-injection. Thus the discriminable effects of morphine in the pigeon are qualitatively similar to the results obtained in mammals (gerbils, rats, and squirrel monkeys) required to discriminate morphine from a nondrug condition.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
T.U.C. Järbe, P. Loman and M.D.B. Swedberg

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Evidence supporting lack of discriminative stimulus properties of a combination of naltrexone and morphine

Bibliographic reference:
Pharmac. Biochem. Behav. 10 (4)

Title of project: Stimulus properties of drugs

Key words:

Abstract: The aim of the present experiment was to study the potentially discriminable effects of combinations of morphine and naltrexone during long-term treatment. Three groups of gerbils had to discriminate the effects of morphine (12 mg/kg) and those of either saline (4 ml/kg), naltrexone (2 mg/kg), or a combination of this dose of morphine plus naltresone injected IP 60 min prior to the start of the discriminative training in a T-shaped maze. Rapid development of drug discriminative control of choice behavior (left or right turn in the maze) was evident in these 3 groups which is in marked contrast to the performance of gerbils trained with morphine-naltrexone combination vs. saline or gerbils trained with naltrexone only vs. saline. Neither of these latter groups reached the criterion of performing 8 correct first-trial choices in 10 consecutive training sessions during the 60 training sessions allowed, while the 3 other groups began their criterion performance after only 7-8 training sessions. Thus the discriminative properties of certain combinations of morphine and naltrexone are weak and therefore are not easily discriminable from the effects induced by saline.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
e Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Uppsala

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Torbjörn U.C. Järbe and Gunnar C. Ohlin

Inst.:
Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Discriminative effects of combinations of Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol and pentobarbital in pigeons

Bibliographic reference:
Psychopharmacology, 1979 (in press).

Title of project:
Stimulusegenskaper hos droger

Key words:
Drug Discrimination - Δ^9-THC - Pentobarbital - Pigeons

Abstract: Three groups of pigeons were trained to discriminate between the effects induced by i.m. administrations of either a) 0.25 mg/kg of Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol (^{9}-THC) and the vehicle, b) 4 mg/kg of pentobarbital (P-barb.) and saline and, c) ^{9}-THC and P-barb. Test probes in extinction produced orderly dose generalization gradients among the drug versus nondrug trained animals. ED_{50} for P-barb. was 1.60 mg/kg and ED_{50} for ^{9}-THC was 0.10 mg/kg. Similar tests among the birds discriminating between P-barb. and ^{9}-THC suggested a sharpening of the drug cue effects; tests with the vehicles resulted in approximately a random key selection (33-66%). Tests with combinations of the two training drugs suggested that ^{9}-THC nonetheless was the more salient cue in this group. Tests with combinations of various doses of P-barb. and ^{9}-THC in the drug versus nondrug trained birds did not increase responding on the respective drug-training associated key. Thus the cue effects of P-barb. and ^{9}-THC did not summate under the present experimental conditions. In addition, the analeptic drug bemegride antagonized the P-barb. (4 mg/kg) stimulus in the group trained to discriminate between this barbiturate and saline.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Torbjörn U.C. Järbe and Carl Rollenhagen	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:
Morphine as a discriminative cue in gerbils: Drug generalization and Antagonism

Bibliographic reference:
Psychopharmacology 58, 271-275, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:
Drug discrimination, morphine, antagonism, naltrexone, stereospecificity, gerbils

Abstract: Gerbils were trained in an electrified, T-shaped maze to discriminate between one of the three training doses of morphine (8, 16, or 32 mg/kg and the nondrug condition. The rate of acquisition of the morphine discriminations was a function of dose, the high dose being the most rapidly discriminable condition. Dose generalization tests with morphine showed that the higher the training dose, the higher the ED_{50} value in producing 50% morphine-appropriate responding. Antagonism of the discriminable effects of morphine by naltrexone (dose range tested: 0.025-0.40 mg/kg) also was related to the training dose of morphine; i.e., the training dose of morphine, the higher the corresponding ED_{50} value for blockade by naltrexone. A stereoisomeric requirement for morphine discrimination was evident since levorphanol, but not the analgesically inactive dextrophan, yielded morphine appropriate responses when tested by substitution.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: University of Uppsala
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Larsson, Knut	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Pack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Hormonelle Basis des Sexualverhaltens - Experimentalbiologische Studien.

Bibliographic reference:

Sexualmedizin 1978, 7, 891-900

Title of project:

Key words:

Sexual behavior Hormones Rodents

Abstract:

Sexual behaviour is response to environmental stimulation. However, the gonadal hormones, playing a permissive rather than a stimulatory function in sexual behaviour, are of major importance in determining the responsiveness to sexual stimulation. Prepuberal gonadectomy prevents sexual maturation, and postpuberal castration results in a decrease and finally in abolishment of sexual activity. The fact that these effects can be counteracted by gonadal hormones has been the basis of the present experimental study. Female sexual behaviour is activated by estrogens alone or in combination with progesterone. Testosterone presumably acts through its metabolites to activate male sexual behaviour. Estrogens may modulate both female and male sexual behaviour, but through different mechanisms.

Pub. date:	Pages: 7	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ German	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
K. Larsson[†], K. Fuxe, B.J. Everitt,
M. Holmgren & P. Södersten[†]

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
Unit of Psychobiology [†]
Univ. of Göteborg
Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Sexual behavior in male rats after intracerebral injection of 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine.

Bibliographic reference:

Brain Research 1978, 141, 293-303.

Title of project:

Key words:
Sexual behavior 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine

Abstract:

Adult intact, or castrated testosterone propionate (TP, 150 μg/kg) treated male rats, were tested for masculine sexual behavior after having been injected with 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine (5,7-DHT, 4 μg/4 ml) intracerebrally either alone or in combination with systemic treatment with protriptyline, a noradrenaline (NA) re-uptake blocking agent. No changes were found in the sexual behavior of intact rats although the brain 5-HT levels were reduced to about one-third of their normal value. By contrast, there was a marked increase in the proportion of rats showing ejaculation patterns in the castrate + TP group after 5,7-DHT lesion than in the vehicle-injected group.

Compared to the control group, the 5,7-DHT group showed a reduced uptake of $[^3H]$5-HT and $[^3H]$NA in the hypothalamus. Also the uptake of $[^3H]$amines in the cerebral cortex was lowered although the difference did not attain statistical significance. A statistically significant relationship was found between the behavioral changes and the reduction of $[^3H]$5-HT uptake in the hypothalamus while no such relationship was found between the NA uptake and the behavioral changes. Histochemical analysis of the site of the 5,7-DHT injections showed that the unspecific damage (nerve cell loss, glial cell infiltration) involved a somewhat larger area in the 5,7-DHT group than in the controls. These unspecific lesions were, however, located outside the region of the large medial 5-HT bundle.

The results support the hypothesis that 5-HT serves as a transmitter in the neural processes underlying masculine sexual behavior and, further, points to one component of the ascending 5-HT projections as being of particular importance.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Medical Research Council (14X-715) and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research (225/74P, 13/75P).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Myrsten, A.-L., Lamble, R., Frankenhaeuser, M. and Lundberg, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Interaction of alcohol and reward in an achievement situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology. (In press.)

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Arousal, drug-behavior interaction, reward, performance.

Abstract:

Effects of psychological stress on acute alcohol intoxication following intake of 2 ml whisky/kg body weight were examined in 12 healthy subjects. Each subject performed a 45-min psychomotor task under four conditions, in two of which achievement stress was increased by promising the subject a monetary reward for rapid and accurate performance. The conditions were: (a) task only, (b) task+reward, (c) task+alcohol, and (d) task+reward+alcohol. In condition (b) reward improved performance and heightened both physiological and subjective arousal, and in condition (c) alcohol impaired performance, lowered subjective arousal and increased physiological arousal. In condition (d) the reward counteracted the depressant effects of alcohol on performance and mood, whereas an additive, arousing effect was obtained in all physiological variables, i.e., catecholamine and cortisol excretion and heart rate.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Projects No. 997 and 4573).

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Persson, Lars-Olof Sjöberg, Lennart Svensson, Erland	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Mood effects of alcohol

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 4

Title of project:

Key words:

Mood, alcohol, subjective intoxication.

Abstract:

Alcohol corresponding to the dose levels of 0.41, 0.63 and 0.85 g alcohol per kg bodyweight was adminstered in a double-blind Latin square design study to eleven subjects. The subjects made mood ratings at seven points in time, for three hours subsequently to the administration of alcohol. The subjects felt more euphoric and extraverted and less tense mainly at the highest dose level. Lower dose levels tended to give more negative feelings. Frequent alcohol consumers derived greater affective benefit than rare ones. Intercorrelations between ratings of subjective intoxication and mood variables indicated that the meaning of the variable of subjective intoxication was different for the three dose levels, respectively.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Work Environment Fund

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

227

Author: M. D. B. Swedberg, P. Loman, and T. U. C. Järbe	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

Effects of Chloromethiazole (Heminevrin) on Drug Discrimination and Open Field Behavior in Gerbils

Bibliographic reference:

Psychopharmacology 59, 165-170, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:

Drug discrimination - Open field - Temperature - Chlormethiazole - Gerbils

Abstract: Chlormethiazole (CMZ, 80 mg/kg) was used as a discriminative stimulus in gerbils; i.e., the presence or absence of certain effects of the drug controlled the choice behavior (left or right turn) of the animals trained to escape electric shocks in a T-maze. Substitution tests with pentobarbital (5-25 mg/kg) and ethanol (0.5-2.5 g/kg) indicated at least a partial similarity in the stimulus effects of CMZ and the two other drugs. The CMZ stimulus was attenuated by 30 mg/kg of the analeptic bemegride (BMG). In Experiment II, gerbils were trained to discriminate CMZ (80 mg/kg) from either of two doses of ethanol (1.5 or 2.0 g/kg). The acquisition rates for the latter groups appeared somewhat slower than that noted for the gerbils in Experiment I, although only one measure significantly differentiated the groups. A qualitative difference is proposed as the basis for the discrimination between CMZ and ethanol. Open-field (O-F) tests 5 min after injections of CMZ (80 mg/kg) depressed both horizontal (ambulation) and vertical (rearing) activity, effects found to be counteracted by BMG (30 mg/kg) during the initial segment of the O-F testing. However, a second O-F test carried out 60 min after injections showed that the behavior of the gerbils treated with the combination of CMZ and BMG were now markedly depressed. The effects of the drug combination on colonic temperature of the gerbils showed similar changes over time; i.e. the mixture of BMG and CMZ resulted in a normal colonic temperature response 5 min postinjection (p.i.), after which a marked drop of temperature followed at the recordings 60 min p.i.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: University of Uppsala
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

228

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Svensson, Erland
Persson, Lars-Olof
Sjöberg, Lennart

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Mood effects of Diazepam and Caffeine

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No.3

Title of project:

Key words:

Mood, drug effects, Diazepam, Caffeine

Abstract:

In the study changes in mood after administration of Diazepam and Caffeine were analyzed. One measure of mood was given by a checklist constructed according to the mood structure found by Sjöberg and Svensson (1976). It was scored in six dimensions: pleasantness/unpleasantness, activation/deactivation, extraversion/introversion, calmness/tension, positive/negative social orientation, and control/lack of control. In this list a category rating scale was used. In addition to this checklist mood ratings using magnitude estimation of selected adjectives were obtained. It was found that Diazepam decreased feelings of activation and extraversion and increased calmness. Caffeine gave no clear effects on the checklist but on the magnitude estimation scale some effects opposite to those of Diazepam were observed. Men reported a higher degree of pleasantness than women after administration of Diazepam. No difference in heart rate were found. Placebo effects were tiny or nonexistent. Few distinct scale values were utilized on the magnitude estimation scale and the discriminative power was found somewhat larger for the checklist than for the magnitude estimation scale.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Work Environment Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Södersten, Per

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
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S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Effects of anti-oestrogen treatment of neonatal male rats on lordosis behaviour and mounting behaviour in the adult.

Bibliographic reference:
Journal of Endocrinology (London), 1978, 76, 241-249.

Title of project:

Key words:
Sexual behaviour Oestradiol

Abstract:
Male rats were treated daily with 100 µg of the anti-oestrogen ethamoxytriphetol (MER-25) or oil during the first 10 days of life and tested for lordosis behaviour and mounting behaviour as intact adults, after castration and after castration and oestradiol benzoate or testosterone propionate treatment. The MER-25-treated rats showed higher levels of lordosis behaviour than oil-treated rats in all four treatment groups. Under each of these endocrine conditions, except after castration alone, the MER-25-treated rats showed a reduced capacity to ejaculate. Treatment of the neonatal rat with MER-25 reduced body weight in adulthood but did not change the weight of the accessory sexual glands, the testes, the number of cornified papillae on the glans penis or plasma testosterone concentrations during development. The response of the accessory sexual glands and cornified papillae on the glans penis to treatment with oestradiol benzoate or testosterone propionate after castration in adulthood was unaffected by treatment with MER-25. It is suggested that formation of oestrogen in the neonatal male rat brain from testosterone in the circulation inhibits the capacity to show lordosis behaviour and facilitates the capacity to ejaculate in response to gonadal hormone treatment in adulthood.

Pub. date:	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research (751/75P) and the Swedish Medical Research Council (K76-68F-4855-01).

230

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Södersten, P.

Inst.: Dept. of Psychology
Unit of Psychobiology
Univ. of Göteborg
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Title:

Lordosis behaviour in immature male rats

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Endocrinology (London), 1978, 76, 233-240

Title of project:

Key words:

Lordosis Testosterone Oestradiol

Abstract:
Lordosis behaviour was induced in immature 20-day-old male rats by sequential treatment with oestradiol benzoate (OB) and progesterone, but prepubertal male rats were behaviourally less sensitive to the OB and progesterone treatment than were female rats. Thus, the sex difference in the lordosis response was present early during development. Castration at various times after birth showed that the capacity of immature rats to show lordosis is normally inhibited by an action of testicular secretions exerted during the first 10 days of life. Treatment of day 0 castrated rats with OB, either as a single injection given on the day of birth or as daily injections given on the first 10 days after birth, was much more effective in inhibiting the display of lordosis behaviour at 30 and 37 days of age than was treatment with testosterone benzoate (TB). Treatment with dihydrotestosterone benzoate neonatally had no inhibitory effect. Treatment of intact male rats or day 0 castrated OB- or TB-treated rats with the anti-oestrogen ethamoxytriphetol (MER-25) during the first 10 days of life antagonized the inhibitory effect of the testes and of the OB or TB treatment on the development of the lordosis response. It is suggested that during normal development oestradiol formed in the brain from testosterone in the circulation acts during the first 10 days of life to inhibit the capacity of male rats to show lordosis when adult.

Pub. date:	Pages: 8	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research (759/75P) and the Swedish Medical Research Council (K76-60F-4855-01).

231

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
†Södersten, P., Berge, O.G. & Hole, K.

Inst.: Depts of Physiological Psychology & Physiology, Univ. of Bergen, Norge. †Permanent address: Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Göteborg.

Title:

Effects of P-chloroamphetamine and 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine on the sexual behavior of gonadectomized male and female rats.

Bibliographic reference:

Pharmacology Biochemistry & Behavior, 1978, 9, 499-508.

Title of project:

Key words:
p-Chloroamphetamine 5,7-Dihydroxytryptamine 5-HT Testosterone Estradiol Progesterone Sexual behavior

Abstract:
Treatment with the 5-HT neurotoxins *p*-chloroamphetamine (PCA, 2 x 10 mg/kg) or 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine (5,7-DHT, 2 x 6 µg intracerebrally) stimulated the display of all aspects of sexual behavior, including ejaculations, by castrated male rats in the absence of testosterone (T) treatment and increased the behavioral sensitivity to a low level of T stimulation. The reduction of the (^{3}H) 5-HT uptake after PCA treatment was more pronounced in the cortex than in the hypothalamus. 5,7-DHT treatment reduced the (^{3}H) 5-HT uptake in the septum, hippocampus, amygdala, hypothalamus and cortex but the behavioral effects produced by the 5,7-DHT treatment could not be correlated to the biochemical effects in any of these brain areas. Since the behavioral effect of PCA appears to be stronger than that of 5,7-DHT, the 5-HT neurotoxins may exert their effect on sexual behavior in forebrain structures rather than in the hypothalamus. PCA treatment had a very small effect on mounting behavior but 5,7-DHT treatment stimulated the display of mounts and intromission patterns by ovariectomized female rats given no hormone treatment. Neither PCA nor 5,7-DHT had any effect on lordosis behavior tested before and after treatment with estradiol benzoate alone or in combination with progesterone. The observations support the conclusion that 5-HT is involved in the control by T of sexual behavior in male rats, but argue against a role of 5-HT in the neural control of lordosis behavior.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
	10	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (531/76P), the Swedish Medical Res. Council (K76-60F-4855-01) and The Norwegian Council for Res. in the Sciences and Humanities.

SPPB 1976

232

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Södersten, P. & Hansen, S.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Effects of castration and testosterone, dihydrotestosterone or oestradiol replacement treatment in neonatal rats on mounting behaviour in the adult.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Endocrinology (London), 1978, 76, 251-260

Title of project:

Key words:

Sexual differentiation Oestradiol

Abstract:

Castration of rats on the day of birth abolished the capacity to ejaculate and reduced the capacity to show intromissions in response to testosterone propionate (TP) treatment in adults. Day 10 castrated rats treated daily with oil or day 0 castrated daily with testosterone benzoate (TB) during the first 10 days of life achieved intromissions and ejaculation after TP treatment in adulthood. Treatment of day 0 castrated rats with a high dose of TB during the first 10 days of life enhanced their capacity to ejaculate in response to TP treatment in adulthood to a level above that of day 10 castrated rats given oil in infancy and similarly treated with TP as adults.
Castration on the day of birth greatly reduced the increase in penis weight and the development of cornified papillae on the glans penis which were seen in day 10 castrated rats after TP treatment in adulthood. These peripheral effects of neonatal testicular secretions are reversed by neonatal treatment of day 0 castrated rats with TP.
Daily treatment of day 0 castrated rats with dihydrotestosterone benzoate (DHTB) during the first 10 days of life facilitated the increase in weight of the penis and the development of cornified papillae on the glans penis but did not enhance the capacity to ejaculate in response to TP treatment in adulthood. Daily treatment of day 0 castrated rats with oestradiol benzoate (OB) during the first 10 days of life facilitated ejaculation without increasing penis sensitivity to TP in adulthood. Combined treatment of the neonate with OB and DHTB was no more effective in facilitating ejaculation in the adult than was OB alone.

Pub. date:	Pages: 10	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research (759/75P) and the Swedish Medical Research Council (K76-60F-4855-01).

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

233

Author: Collins, A., and Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Interaction of sex-related psychological qualities and psychophysiological stress responses.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 542.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Masculinity, femininity, androgyny, sex differences, stress

Abstract:

Sex-related psychological qualities of male and female engineering students were compared and correlated with previously obtained (Collins & Frankenhaeuser, 1978) measures of sympathetic-adrenal medullary reactivity. Self-ratings showed that members of both sexes perceived themselves as equally high in qualities generally viewed as masculine and feminine. Retrospective reports of play activities during childhood reflected the traditional sex-role patterns, whereas ratings of present interests, hobbies, and job preferences showed that the two sex groups had grown more similar, mainly because the females had developed in a "masculine" direction. The intellectual profiles showed the well-established sex-differences, males excelling in visual-spatial abilities and females in verbal abilities and perceptual speed. Correlations between measures of relatively permanent psychological characteristics and acute psychophysiological reactivity showed different patterns for males and females.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), and the University of Stockholm.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Collins, A. & Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Stress responses in male and female engineering students.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Human Stress, 1978, 4, 43-48.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Sex differences, achievement stress, psychoendocrinology, heart rate.

Abstract:

Male and female engineering students were studied under stress induced by a cognitive-conflict task and in a control condition spent in inactivity. The results showed that (a) in the control condition the sexes did not differ in adrenaline, noradrenaline or cortisol excretion, whereas heart rate was significantly higher in the females; (b) adrenaline excretion and heart rate increased significantly in both sexes during stress; (c) the rise in adrenaline excretion was more pronounced in the males, whereas the rise in heart rate was significantly greater in the females; (d) cortisol excretion increased significantly during stress in the male group only; and (e) self-estimates of effort and performance were consistently higher and increased more over time in the males than in the females, but these sex differences on the subjective level were not reflected in actual performance. The interaction of biological and social factors in the development of sex differences in stress reactions is discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

SPPB 1976

235

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Elgerot, A.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychological and physiological changes during tobacco-abstinence in habitual smokers.

Bibliographic reference:

Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1978, 34, 759-764.

Title of project:

Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions.

Key words:

Smoking habit, catecholamine excretion, cognitive functions, tobacco-abstinence symptoms

Abstract:

Effects of 4 days of abstinence from tobacco smoking were examined in 11 habitual smokers at their usual place of work and related to smoking habits and attitudes toward smoking as studied with the aid of a questionnaire. Results showed that adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion decreased, while performance on cognitive tests was unaffected. Irritation, disturbances in social relations and activities and insufficient social support were frequently reported.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Tobacco Company.

236

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Forsman, L.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Habitual catecholamine excretion and its relation to psychological characteristics.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 535.

Title of project:
Cognitive and biological mechanisms of adjustment

Key words:
Catecholamine excretion, habitual subjective arousal, physiological variability, personality characteristics.

Abstract:

In order to study interindividual differences in habitual subjective and physiological arousal, a scale for measuring subjective arousal in the course of daily living was constructed and evaluated (the Day-to-Day Stress Scale, DtDSS) and urine samples for estimating free catecholamines were obtained on 17 occasions from each of 20 male subjects during a period of approximately 48 hr. Samples were collected at home during daily activities and night rest, as well as under laboratory conditions, when periods of activity and inactivity were varied systematically. The results showed that the DtDSS was a reliable and valid instrument for predicting average adrenaline excretion, and that habitually high psychological and physiological arousal with low physiological reactivity was indicative of more constant subjective distress. The relation between constantly high subjective distress, with habitually high physiological arousal and low physiological reactivity, on the one hand, and mental and physical well-being on the other is discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychoneuroendocrine approaches to the study of emotion as related to stress and coping.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, Suppl. 44. Also in H.E.Howe & R.A. Dienstbier (Eds.), Nebraska Symposium on Motivation 1978. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1979. (In press.)

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Catecholamines, cortisol, achievement, personal control

Abstract:

Experimental contributions to the study of adrenal hormones and emotion are considered from the following perspectives: (1) Catecholamines as dependent and independent variables in stress and coping research; (2) the helplessness-mastery dimension as related to adrenal-medullary and adrenal-cortical activity; (3) achievement costs and strategies for coping with task demands; (4) sex roles and patterning of stress responses, and (5) stress and coping as related to underload, overload and lack of control in work situations.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 35	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and the Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49).

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Frankenhaeuser, M.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
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Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychoneuroendocrine approaches to the study of stressful person-environment transactions.

Bibliographic reference:

In H. Selye (Ed.), Selye's Guide to Stress Research. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold , 1979. (in press.)

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Sympathetic-adrenal function, arousal, coping

Abstract:

This chapter reviews experimental approaches to the psychoneuroendocrinology of human stress and coping, centered on research concerning the sympathetic-adrenal medullary system carried out in our laboratory. Stress is regarded as a process of transactions between the individual and the environment, and hormonal measurements are seen as tools by which new insights can be gained into the dynamics of these transactions. Experimental approaches involve examining individual response patterns in differently designed situations, securing concurrent measures of responses at the psychological and physiological levels, and relating these to more permanent characteristics of the person. Results from laboratory and field studies are outlined.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), the Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychoneuroendocrine sex differences in adaptation to the psychosocial environment.

Bibliographic reference:

In Carenza, L., Pancheri, P., and Zichella, L. (Eds.), Clinical Psychoneuroendocrinology in Reproduction. London, New York, San Francisco: Academic Press, 1978, pp. 215-223.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Catecholamine secretion, sex roles, arousal pattern

Abstract:

The paper is focussed on differences between healthy male and female subjects with regard to the psychoneuroendocrine mechanisms involved in stress and coping. An account is given of laboratory and field experiments concerned with sex differences in sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity under different psychosocial conditions. In essence, the results show that females are less prone than males to respond with increased catecholamine release when exposed to various challenging and demanding influences in the psychosocial environment. However, the lower catecholamine secretion in females during stress is generally not accompanied by less efficient coping in acute situations. Possible long-term implications for health and adaptation are discussed. Ongoing studies are outlined which aim at analyzing the part played by psychological and biological factors in the regulation of stress and arousal reactions in the two sexes. One project is concerned with psychoneuroendocrine stress reactions in females who have adopted a male work role. Another project involves studying the effects of estrogen therapy on stress reactions in post-menopausal women.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

240

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Frankenhaeuser, M.

Inst.:
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Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Sex differences in psychoneuroendocrine stress and coping patterns.

Bibliographic reference:

Proc. 9th Congress of the International Society of Psychoneuroendocrinology. Trinity College, Dublin, 1978. (Abstract.)

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Adrenaline, noradrenaline, cortisol, sex roles

Abstract:

The paper reviews laboratory and field experiments concerned with differences and similarities between males and females with regard to stress and coping patterns. Emphasis is placed on sympathetic-adrenal medullary and pituitary-adrenal cortical activity as related to behavioral effectiveness and subjective arousal. The results show no consistent sex difference in baseline values for catecholamine or cortisol excretion. However, exposure to threat and challenge elicits a greater increase of adrenaline output in males than in females (age range of subjects 12-35 years). The trend is similar for the urinary excretion of the catecholamine metabolite 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-phenylethylene glycol and for cortisol excretion. These neuroendocrine sex differences tend to be reflected in different coping patterns on the emotional level, but not on the achievement level. Correlations between neuroendocrine and psychological characteristics tend to differ between the sexes, e.g., dominance and assertiveness being positively related to adrenaline output in males only. Interactions of biological and social determinants of psychoneuroendocrine sex differences in stress and coping are considered on the basis of comparisons between "traditional" and "non-traditional" females. Possible implications of new sex-role patterns for the sex differential in disease and mortality are discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978		☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997).

241

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frankenhaeuser, M.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:
Sex differences in reactions to psychosocial stressors and psychoactive drugs.

Bibliographic reference:

In: L.Levi (Ed.), Society, Stress and Disease, Vol. III: The Productive and Reproductive Age. Oxford, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1978, pp. 135-140.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:
Adrenal medullary reactivity, alcohol, work load, males, females

Abstract:

In this chapter experimental approaches to the problem of sex differences in reactions to psychosocial stressors and psychoactive drugs are illustrated by data from studies of the adreno-medullary function in healthy males and females under different conditions. The outcome of these studies suggests that while adrenaline secretion in males and females does not differ under conditions of rest, relaxation, and routine activity, males show a greater readiness to respond by adrenaline release when exposed to different stressors. It therefore appears that the biochemical mechanisms involved in the coping process are at least partly different in men and women. Possible short-term advantages and long-term risks associated with adrenaline mediated adjustment to the psychosocial environment are discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frankenhaeuser, M., Lundberg, U., and Forsman, L.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Dissociation between sympathetic-adrenal and pituitary-adrenal responses to an achievement situation characterized by high controllability: comparison between Type-A and Type-B males and females.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 540.

Title of project:
Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:
coronary-prone behavior, performance, personal control, catecholamines, cortisol.

Abstract:

Type-A and Type-B university students of both sexes performed a choice-reaction task that was designed to allow each subject to perform at his/her preferred pace and to maintain control over the stimulus rate throughout a period of sustained work. Type As selected faster stimulus rates, and coped more effectively with their total work load than did Type Bs with their lesser load. The superior achievement of the Type-A group was not reflected in self-reports of subjective arousal, nor in physiological arousal indices, e.g., heart rate, and catecholamine and cortisol excretion. Comparison between sexes (Type-A + Type-B persons) showed that males reported exerting significantly more effort than females and, accordingly, secreted significantly more adrenaline. A common characteristic of all groups was the dissociation between sympathetic-adrenal and pituitary-adrenal arousal, catecholamine output increasing and cortisol output decreasing in response to the achievement demands. The rise in catecholamine output was interpreted in terms of the mobilization of effort induced by the task, and the decrease of cortisol in terms of the high level of personal control in performing the task.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	11	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), and the Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Frankenhaeuser, M., Lundberg, U., and
Forsman, L.

Inst.:

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Note on arousing Type-A persons by depriving them of work.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 539.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research.

Key words:

Coronary-prone behavior, mental work inactivity, coping, sympathetic-adrenal arousal.

Abstract:

Healthy subjects classified as Type-A and Type-B persons on the basis of a questionnaire measuring coronary-prone behavior were compared in terms of psychophysiological arousal during periods of inactivity and strenuous mental work. Type-B subjects were more aroused during work than during inactivity in terms of catecholamine and cortisol excretion and heart rate, whereas Type As showed a tendency to be equally aroused, or even more aroused, during inactivity. Similarly, self-reports showed that Type As felt more distressed than Type Bs during inactivity. It was suggested that inability to cope with inactivity may add to the health risks associated with Type-A behavior.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997).

244 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lundberg, U.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Psychophysiological aspects of performance and adjustment to stress.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, Suppl. 45.

Title of project:

Psychophysiological stress research

Key words:

Review, catecholamines, stress, performance, health

Abstract: Two problems in stress research are discussed in the present paper: (1) the relation between stress and performance efficiency and (2) the relation between stress and mental and physical health. The sympathetic-adrenal medullary system is known to play an important role in human adaptation to stressful conditions. Results from a series of psychophysiological experiments indicate that the urinary excretion of adrenaline is affected by both the intensity of the emotional reactions evoked in a stressful situation and the level of performance in an achievement situation. It is generally assumed that stressful stimulation, such as disturbing noise, impairs performance. However, a review of the literature indicates that human performance efficiency need not necessarily deteriorate but may remain constant or even improve during stressful stimulation. In the present paper it was suggested that the individual can adopt one of two principle strategies while coping with aversive stimulation in an achievement situation: (1) keep effort constant and let performance deteriorate or (2) increase effort in order to keep the level of performance constant. Psychophysiological data indicate that the second strategy is associated with a greater mental and physiological load.

The possible harmful consequences of stress are discussed in terms of non-specific and specific effects. The research reported on the relation between life change and illness susceptibility appears to support the non-specificity view, while the research reported on the role played by a particular behavior pattern (Type A) in the etiology of coronary heart disease seems to support the specificity view. In both of these cases, activation of the adrenal-medullary and the adrenal-cortical systems seems to be involved.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997), the Swedish Work Environment Fund (Project No. 76/49) and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lundberg, U., and Forsman, L.

Inst.:
Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Adrenal-medullary and adrenal-cortical responses to understimulation and overstimulation: comparison between Type-A and Type-B persons.

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm, 1978, No. 541.

Title of project:
Cognitive and biological mechanisms of adjustment

Key words:
Catecholamines, cortisol, heart rate, vigilance, color word conflict, coronary prone behavior, JAS

Abstract:

Male and female university students, classified as Type-A and Type-B persons with the aid of a questionnaire measuring coronary-prone behavior, were studied while doing mental work under laboratory conditions characterized by understimulation and overstimulation, and while remaining unoccupied (baseline condition). The urinary excretion of adrenaline, noradrenaline and cortisol, heart rate (in the understimulation and baseline conditions) and self-reports of wakefulness and mood were used as indices of arousal. The overall picture showed that both experimental conditions increased arousal, the rise being particularly pronounced for cortisol excretion during understimulation and for adrenaline excretion during overstimulation. Comparison between groups showed that cortisol excretion was higher in Type-A than in Type-B persons of both sexes during understimulation, and that adrenaline excretion was higher in males than in females of both types during overstimulation. There were no group differences in performance.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997).

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Myrsten, A.-L., and Andersson, K.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Effects of cigarette smoking on human performance.

Bibliographic reference:

In R.E. Thornton (Ed.), Smoking Behaviour: Physiological and Psychological Influences. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone, 1978, pp. 156-167.

Title of project:

Effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions.

Key words:

Arousal, cigarette smoking, performance, memory

Abstract:

The paper reviews data from experimental studies concerned with effects of tobacco smoking on physiological and psychological functions in healthy, habitual smokers. The research work has been carried out along different lines involving studies of (1) immediate effects of smoking on psychomotor and cognitive variables, (2) tobacco/alcohol interactions, and (3) effects of temporary abstinence from tobacco smoking. It is shown that the influence of smoking on physiological arousal, as reflected in catecholamine excretion and heart rate, is accompanied by changes in mental efficiency as well as in mood and wakefulness. Under some conditions, cigarette smoking may enhance mental endurance and counteract effects of fatigue on reaction-time performance. Memory and attentional processes tend to be affected by smoking in the same way as by other arousal-inducing events. Effects of alcohol are modified by cigarette smoking, but the interaction is synergistic for some functions and antagonistic for others. A sudden break of the smoking habit causes a decrease in physiological arousal, frequently associated with abstinence symptoms such as restlessness, irritation, and sleep disturbances.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Tobacco Company (Project No. 7505).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, H., Frankenhaeuser, M. and Bjurstedt, H.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

Title:

Interactions between heart rate, psychomotor performance and perceived effort during physical work as influenced by beta-adrenergic blockade.

Bibliographic reference:

Biological Psychology, 1979, 8, 31-43

Title of project:

Cognitive and biological mechanisms of adjustment.

Key words:

Propranolol, physical exercise, arousal.

Abstract:

Effects of a single intravenous dose of propranolol (0.25 mg/kg body weight) were examined in 15 healthy male subjects who performed three reaction-time tasks of different complexity, while pedalling at five work loads on a cycle ergometer. Comparisons between measurements after propranolol and after injection of a placebo solution showed a pronounced reduction of heart rate and an increase in catecholamine excretion following propranolol. Comparisons of psychomotor performance showed no significant difference between the propranolol and placebo conditions. Nor did self-estimates of perceived physical and task-induced efforts reveal any significant effects of propranolol. The results support the notion that heart rate is not a prominent cue for perceived effort.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997 and 5022), the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and the University of Stockholm.

SPPB 1976

PSYCHOMETRICS

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Andersson, Gösta

Inst.:
Department of Psychology,
University of Gothenburg

Title:
The developement and factor analysis of a new assessment device for heterosexual shyness in males.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Department of Applies Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden, No 3, Vol. 3, 1978.

Title of project:
Heterosexual shyness.

Key words:
Social isolation, factor analysis, assertiveness.

Abstract:
A self-report inventory of heterosexual shyness in males was developed and factor analysed. The content of the inventory was based on the concept of social skills deficits. The 35 item inventory was randomly distributed to 300 Ss. Drop out and the occurance of unreliable re sponses left a sample of 233 Ss. Orthogonal and oblique rotations were applied resulting in comparatively similar factor structures. Six factor were extracted and interpreated as folloows: 1/"Shyness in relation to strange girls" (40,0%), 2/"Methodological factor" (5,9%), 3/"Shyness at dancing" (4,6%), 4/"Shyness in relation to female contact initiatives" (3,1%), 5/"Shyness in relation to daging" (3,1%), 6/"Shyness in relation to interactions with girls before public" (3,1%). An important finding was that the kind of shyness in males based on a social skills deficit model seems not in itself to constitute a unimodal problem. The inventory contained an open-ended question where to describe difficult heterosexual situations with a strange girl. About 33% of the respondents reported great difficulty in taking the initiative in contacting a strange girl being in company with male or female friends. Other difficult social situations with strange girls were reported as follows: "If I have to ask the girl for a dance" (12%), "If I meet the girls in the street" (9%), "If the girl is very beaty" (7%), "If the girl is very selfconfident" (7%). The empirical results was subjected to several theoretical interpretations and guidelines for future research were presented.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 30	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bierschenk, Bernhard

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Ein neues Verfahren zur Lösung psychometrischer Probleme in der Analyse verbaler Daten.
/A new approach to psychometric problems in the analysis of verbal data./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Didakometrie und Soziometrie, Nr 20.

Title of project:
Skolpedagogiska sökstrategier
/Educational search strategies./

Key words:
Cognition, concept formation, interview, language, psycholinguistics, psychometry.

Abstract:
This report suggest a new approach to quantification of verbal data, especially relations within a sentence, and presents a system for the analysis of concepts by data processing (ANACONDA). The psychological model for ANACONDA is outlined. Panel assessments have been used for quantification. On the basis of the results obtained, relation patterns have been studied by means of a discriminant analysis. An attempt has been made to demonstrate the validity of the methodological approach used.

Pub. date:
Mai
1978

Pages:
20

☐ Swedish
☐ English
☒ German..

☒ Final report
☐ Progress report
☐ ....

☐ Diss. (Akad. avn.)
☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Jan-Eric Gustafsson

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title:
Testing and obtaining fit of data to the Rasch model

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 83. April 1979.

Title of project: Studier av interaktioner mellan behandlings- och individvariabler (IBID). Studies of aptitude-treatment interactions.

Key words: Testing, item analysis, statistical tests

Abstract: Problems and procedures in assessing and obtaining fit of data to the Rasch model are treated in the paper. The assumptions embodied in the model are made explicit and it is concluded that statistical tests are needed which are sensitive to deviations such that more than one item parameter would be needed for each item, and such that more than one person parameter would be needed for each person. Statistical goodness-of-fit tests, based on the conditional maximum likelihood estimates of the item parameters, which can detect these two kinds of deviation are presented. Common sources of deviation are also identified, as are the tests needed to detect them. Problems in the use of statistical tests to assess fit are discussed and some investigations of power are presented. In relation to a distinction between use of the Rasch model as a criterion and as an instrument the treatment of the goodness-of-fit problem in different measurement contexts is discussed. Finally it is concluded that items which can be identified as misfitting should not be routinely excluded to obtain fit to the model; instead other actions should often be taken such as grouping of the items into homogeneous subsets.

Pub. date: April 1979	Pages: 55	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Jan-Eric Gustafsson
Berner Lindström

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title: Analyzing ATI data by structural analysis of covariance matrices

Bibliographic reference: Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg no 84, April 1979.

Title of project: Studier av interaktioner mellan behandlings- och individvariabler (IBID). Studies of aptitude-treatment interactions

Key words: Statistical analysis, aptitude measures, instructional methods.

Abstract: Structural analysis of covariance matrices by Jöreskog´s LISREL method is proposed as an alternative to regression methodology in the analysis of ATI data. It is shown how LISREL resolves some of the basic problems in regression analysis, such as biased estimates caused by unreliability of measures and interpretative difficulties when there are mutiple aptitudes and outcomes. The formulation of LISREL models ranging in complexity is examplified: from regression models to models involving complex structural relations between latent aptitude and latent outcome variables. Consideration is also given to the formulation of LISREL models when there are observational units at different levels of aggregation.

Pub. date: April 1979	**Pages:** 61	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Science and The National Board of Education.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Jan-Eric Gustafsson
Berner Lindström

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Göteborg

Title: Describing and testing aptitude-treatment interaction effects with structural equation models: Reanalysis of s study by M.J. Behr.

Bibliographic reference:
Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 73, December 1978.

Title of project: Studier av interaktioner mellan behandlings- och individvariabler (IBID). Studies of aptitude-treatment interactions

Key words: Statistical analysis, aptitude measures, instructional media.

Abstract: The Jöreskog and Sörbom LISREL method is investigated as an alternative to regression analysis in studies of aptitude-treatment interactions (ATI), to solve problems caused by unreliability of measurements and by large sets of variables. A study reported by M.J. Behr is reanalyzed. The study investigated relations between verbal and figural aptitude variables and outcome variables within one verbal and one figural treatment teaching modulus seven arithmetic. The relations between latent aptitude variables and latent outcome variables are studied in 4 LISREL models with either 1 or 2 latent aptitude variables, interpretable as a general factor and verbal and figural ability, respectively, and with 2 sets of latent outcome variables, interpretable as learning/rentention and computational speed/understanding. No significant interaction is found, but tendencies towards interaction are noted. It is concluded that LISREL has several advantages in the analysis of ATI studies, but also that the power of the test of ATI effects is low, particularly when there is a high correlation between the latent aptitude variables.

Pub. date: Dec. 1978	**Pages:** 32	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Science and The National Board of Education.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Herbert, Anders	**Inst.:** The Institute of Applied Psychology, University of Stockholm

Title:

Puls och subjektiv ansträngning som funktion av löphastighet
(Heart rate and perceived exertion as a function of running speed)

Bibliographic reference:

Information från Psykotekniska institutet, Stockholms universitet
1978, nr 98.

Title of project:

Key words:
running speed, heart rate, perceived exertion, physical fitness test.

Abstract:

At a submaximal test of physical fitness, proposed by Borg, the running speed corresponding to a given heart rate is interpolated graphically from two measurements of speed and heart rate. If the slope of the regression line in the relationship speed-heart rate could be predicted in any single case, the test could possibly be simplified to comprise only one run instead of two. To test a hypothesis stating a systematic difference between well-trained and untrained individuals, as regards this relationship, data from a group of active middle-distance runners were compared with those from a group of active "ordinary people", untrained in endurance sports. The slope of the regression line varied a great deal among subjects, but no significant difference between the groups was found. In the relationship between running speed and perceived exertion, which was also studied, the variation was considerably smaller among well-trained than among untrained subjects. Some possible sources of error in the study as well as the reliability and validity of the test are discussed to some extent.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 17	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hård, Anders Sivik, Lars	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Färganalys av byggnadsmaterial - resultatspridning vid färgbedömningar
(Color analysis of building materials - Reliability of color assessments)

Bibliographic reference:

Report 1978:9, Scandinavian Color Institute, Box 14038, 104 40 Stockholm

Title of project:

Color- Man - Environment

Key words:

Color assessment

Abstract:

This methodological study was carried through in connection with a project within BST (Building Standardization Committee) concerning a forthcoming color standard for building materials. By direct comparison with a prototype of the NCS/SIS Color Atlas (SIS 019100-2) a large number of material samples had been classified according to the NCS parameters blackness, chromaticness and hue. Problems discussed in the present report concern the reliability of subjective color assessments of this kind and its general implications. Difficulties are, for example, that samples not always are evenly colored, that they vary in gloss and surface structure, size, etc. Among results from our control study may be mentioned that by direct comparison with color samples it is not possible to assess hue with better accuracy than about 3 hue-steps in the atlas (5 NCS hue-units per step).For very chromatic colors of $c < 50$.For colors with < 20 the accuracy is not better than 5 such steps. There was also found a clear tendency to use the position represented in the atlas instead of using the possibility to interpolate.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 16	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Building Research

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart Svensson, Erland Persson, Lars-Olof	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

The measurement of mood

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1979, 20, 1-18

Title of project:

Construction of methods for measurement of mood

Key words:

Emotion, mood scales

Abstract:

Due to unfortunate choices of response scale and psychometric model earlier analyses of mood adjective check lists have given a confused and complex picture of the area. When an adequate response scale was applied and a simplex rather than a common factor analysis model was utilized it was found, in two empirical studies, that mood was possible to describe with a few bipolar factors. A theory is suggested where mood is seen as basically two-dimensional: one dimension being activity and the other pleasantness. More or less specific definitions of the content of experience with reference to the situation may then be used to define further dimensions, such as social orientation.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 1-18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund

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SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjödin, Sture	**Inst.** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING OF A NON-HEUREKA DISJUNCTIVE TASK:
Ability level, group size and subsequent individual performance

Bibliographic reference:

Educational reports Umeå 1979, no 20

Title of project:

Problemlösning inom individ kontra grupparadigmet
Problem Solving Within the Individual Versus Group Paradigm

Key words:

Group, Problemsolving, Retention

Abstract:

The purpose of this investigation was (a) to test problemsolving models empirically on groups of different ability levels and (b) to study the individuals ability to learn from the group problem situation. The investigation was made in two steps, a problem solving situation and a retention measure. The subjects were 166 students from Grades four and five in the Swedish comprehensive school. A 3 X 3 (ability levels high, middle, and low X group sizes individual, dyad, and triad) design was used. To determine the retention only individual performance was recorded. The main conclusion drawn was that different problem solving models were appropriate for high ability level versus middle and low ability levels. Futhermore, high ability students benefitted more from the group situation than middle and low ability students. However, even if the high ability students who had worked in groups performed higher values than those who had worked as individuals, there was no significant difference in the retention measure.

Pub. date: 79-01-20	**Pages:** 20	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Stage, Christina	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Könsskillnader i ordkunskap

Sex Differences in Vocabulary

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 68, 1979 Pedagogiska institutionen, Umeå

Educational reports No 68, 1979. Department of Education, Umeå

Title of project:

Testresultat och könsdifferenser

Test Results and Sex Differences

Key words:

Sexdifferences, item-bias, sex-bias

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to examine the importance of item-content for sex differences in results on a vocabulary test. After analysing the sex differences in the results on a vocabulary test, Coffman (1961) drew the conclusion that items on people were easier for women and items on things were easier for men. Coffman's conclusion was used in this study for choosing items to a vocabulary test consisting of 30 items where 15 items were intended to be easier for women and 15 easier for men. The test was tried out on 118 students in grade 3 in the upper secondary school; 68 boys and 50 girls. The result showed that 25 of the 30 items were correctly predicted. The boys had a significantly better result on the "thing-items" and the girls on the "people-items" while the difference on the test as a whole was not significant. The conclusion drawn was that even if there are problems involved it is possible to control sex differences in the results on a vocabulary test. Finally, the content validity is discussed.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 13	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Stage, Christina	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Umeå

Title:

Några aspekter på rättvisa vid användning av test

Some Aspects on Test-fairness

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter nr 65, 1978, Pedagogiska institutionen, Umeå

Educational reports no 65, 1978, Department of Education, Umeå

Title of project: Testresultat och könsdifferenser

Test Results and Sex Differences

Key words:

Sex differences, Test-bias, Sex-bias, Item-bias

Abstract:

The study begins with a short description of seven different models for determining whether or not tests are equally fair to all groups in selection situations. The models are: 1. the regression model, 2. the constant ratio model, 3. the subjective regression model, 4. the equal risk model, 5. the equal probability model, 6. the conditional probability model and, 7. the treshhold utility model. In order to illustrate the problem of deciding what can be meant by fairness, an empirical study is made using sex as group variable. Two models that have often been discussed: the regression model and the constant ratio model are used and the results are compared. Finally, all the above mentioned models are discussed and the conclusion drawn is that it by using a statistical model is not possible to determine whether the selection procedure is fair or biased. It is primarily a question of value judgements.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 23	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Svensson, Erland

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Mood: Its structure and measurement

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 6

Title of project:

Key words:
Emotion, mood adjective check lists, drug effects

Abstract:

In a series of six papers, theoretical and methodological aspects have been analyzed, with respect to the nature and number of mood dimensions. Six dimensions of moods and/or feelings proved thereby convenient for a succinct description. They were denoted: pleasantness/unpleasantness, activation/deactivation, extraversion/introversion, calmness/tension, positive/negative social orientation, and control/lack of control. All dimensions were bipolar and able to describe in terms of simplex structures. They were found reliable and valid and a Mood Adjective Check list (MACL) was constructed. The MACL is now applied in diversified fields of inquiry.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Work Environment Fund

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. PLANNING

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Marie-Anne Colliander
Stefan Haglund

Inst.:
Stockholm Institute of Education
Dept. of Educational Research

Title: Education and Society: The Case of Portugal.
(In U.P. Lundgren & S. Pettersson (Eds.)
Code, Context and Curriculum Processes. Seven papers presented at the annual meeting of the Americal Educational Research Association 1979)

Bibliographic reference:
Liber Läromedel, Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education, Stockholm, 1979, Studies in Education and Psychology 6, Studies in Curriculum Theory and Cultural Reproduction /3

Title of project:
PORTUGAL - UTVÄRDERING AV UTBILDNING

Key words:
Curriculum Theory, Cultural Reproduction, Portugal, Social Equality.

Abstract: This paper is a presentation of the development of the comprehensive school system in Portugal after the revolution in 1974.

Every school system exists in its social and economic context. Its functions, its outputs and its dimensions are responses to the needs of the country as well as society's needs of maintaining social order, economic production and structure as well as the reproduction of cultural values. This paper illustrates the interplay between Portugal's history, its political, economic and social structure and its educational system. Some of the existing frames and obstacles in the Portuguese system which are connected with the implementation of the new school reform are discussed.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish International Development Authority.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dahllöf, Urban	**Inst.:** Department of Education Uppsala University

Title: Fyra debattinlägg om pedagogik, utbildningsplanering och utvärdering

/Four contributions to the debate on education, educational planning and evaluation/

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 1

Title of project: UPPAT (Uppsala project on recurrent education)

Key words: Curriculum, educational planning, evaluation

Abstract:

The report contains four articles directed towards Swedish audiences in 1976. One of them describes education as a discipline within the faculty of social sciences, another gives a survey of some general problems in the relationship between educational planning and research.

The third paper takes up to closer inspection the quite wide spread dissatisfaction in the Swedish comprehensive school, which recently has become subject to a quite heavy critique not only from the extreme left and right but also on the premisses of the reform itself. The present situation is analyzed with regard to the development of the relationship between planners and administrators on the one hand and educational researchers and evaluators on the other. Finally; the author takes the position of a cautious optimism for the future.

The fourth paper deals with the specific problems connected with the follow-up program of the recent reform of higher education. A warning is issued against the separate treatment of administrative, social and educational aspects. As a supplement the author recommends integrated, intensive studies in one or two regions. In such a study the new administrative patterns should be related both to the structure of the course programs offered and to the needs and situation of new target groups.

Pub. date: Sept. 1978	**Pages:** 47	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education and National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dahllöf, Urban Kim, Lillemor Willén, Birgitta	**Inst.:** Department of Education Uppsala University

Title: Strategies for a broader enrollment in Swedish higher education. Two case studies

Bibliographic reference:

In Pike, R.S., McIntosh, N.E.S. & Dahllöf, U. 1978: Innovation in access to higher education. New York: International Council for Educational Development (251-327 pp)

Title of project: UPPAT (Uppsala Project on Recurrent Education)

Key words: Access policy, distance education, higher education

Abstract:

As a background, a short summary is given of the new Swedish reform of universities and colleges.

The first case study then summarizes the main trends in the Swedish experiments with distance education and other forms of external studies at universities and colleges. Preliminary data are reported on enrollment trends in relation to various geographical and social factors. Also some findings from an investigation of the participants' attitudes towards distance education are discussed.

The second case study deals with the new general admissions policy to higher education and its experimental predecessors. Problems of enrollment in different subgroups to full-degree programs and to single courses are analyzed.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978	76	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☒ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education and National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Dahllöf, Urban Willén, Birgitta	**Inst.:** Department of Education Uppsala University

Title:
Regional högskoleplanering - hot eller löfte?
/Regional planning in higher education - threat or promise?/

Bibliographic reference:
In Högskola för återkommande utbildning. UHÄ rapport 1978:20. Stockholm: Universitets- och högskoleämbetet. (33-48 pp)

Title of project: UPPAT (Uppsala project on recurrent education)

Key words: Regional planning, distance education, higher education

Abstract:

The background of this paper is the evaluation study on distance education by Birgitta Willén. Here the authors take up some conclusions directed towards the implementation of the findings in educational planning with special regard to the new regional boards which were created in connection with the 1977 reform of higher education in Sweden.

The authors question if the new boards really have been given a fair chance to perform those kinds of planning duties which they were expected to be responsible for especially with regard to enrollment of adults from underprivileged social groups and geographical areas. There are doubts about this both with regard to the staffing of the boards and with respect to their involvement in other administrative affairs, their total resources, their role in relation to local universities and colleges etc. The conclusion is, that there - in spite of several constraints - is still hope for the boards in the area under consideration, provided that a number of deliberate steps are taken to promote a development in the discussed direction.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 15	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education and National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Prof. Torsten Husén	**Inst.:** Institute of International Educatio University of Stockholm

Title:

The school in question

Bibliographic reference:

London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1979.

Title of project:

The Future of Institutional Schooling

Key words:

formal schooling, bureaucracy, youth values, education and working life, standard of knowledge.

Abstract:

The project is a comprehensive attempt to identify the salient trends in European and American formal education during the last few decades with particular focus on the "crisis" symptoms of the late 1960s and the early 1970s. "Crisis" symptoms have been identified. The demographic and enrollment trends have been mapped out. Cost development has been studied. An analysis has been made of the changing attitudes towards education and work among young people and of the failure of the school to serve as a socializing agent. The tendencies for increased meritocracy in the highly industrialized modern society are analyzed. The reshaping of formal education for the post-industrial society is discussed in a concluding chapter.

Pub. date: August 15, 1979	**Pages:** 190	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Aspen, Colorado, USA.

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

McAtee, William

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

The integration of leisure activities into the school day: A limited evaluation within the project School-home-leisure.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Reprints and miniprints, No 282.

Title of project:
Skola-Hem-Fritid
/School-home-leisure./

Key words:
Extra curricula activities, leisure, reform of education, school system, Sweden, system of education, youth organisation.

Abstract:

Several objectives of SIA-reform in Sweden refer to the integration of leisure activities into the whole school day. This study uses a system of frames to focus attention on the organization for leisure activities at the school level. The forms of organization which have been developed at three selected schools are described and evaluated. A summary of the three cases is given, followed by a discussion to elaborate some successful aspects, and areas of further need. While progress is being made at each school toward the integration of leisure activities, there are some problems which seem to raise the question of the real aim of the project.

Pub. date: March 1979	Pages: 35	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

SOCIAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL ISSUES

266

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Åke W Edfeldt	**Inst.:** Institute of Education Univ. of Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Violence Towards Children

Bibliographic reference:

Akademilitteratur, Stockholm 1979

Title of project:
Violence Towards Children

Key words:
Physical punishment, Corporal punishment, children´s socialization.

Abstract:
Individuals in different cultures define violence towards children very differently. The graver the violence used in general practice, the more violent are the forms of corporal punishment which, not only teachers and parents, but also children, tend to except from their concept of violence towards children. The same seems to apply more or less to psychological punishment as well.
There is an obvious gap in all the participating countries between existing basic ideas of upbringing and general paractice concerning the consideration of children´s rights and integrity.
A child´s socialization process takes place in an atmosphere that is basically forbidding and punitive.
Corporal punishment is used in this process much more universally than has ever been surmised.
There is a wide-spread tendency towards more violence both in interpersonal contacts and in human handling of both private and public property.
When judged by a given norm the punitive behaviour exemplified in the nationally reported critical incidents varies among groups of participating countries.
Such differences show both in the punitive procedure itself and in the reasons given by teachers and/or parents for justifying their use of corporal punishment.
A basic dividing line runs between individuals/groups/countries/cultures for which there are, or for which there are not norms to stipulate specific procedures for corporal punishment in the schools and/or in the homes.

Pub. date: 79-02-15	**Pages:** 102	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☒ Project report ......

Research supported by:
Swedish Save the Children (Rädda Barnen)

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Montgomery, Henry	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Den ofullkomlige beslutsfattaren. En översikt av psykologisk forskning (The imperfect decision maker. A review of psychological research)

Bibliographic reference:

D. Tarschys (Ed.), Vem håller i rodret? Stockholm: Liber, 1978

Title of project:

Citizens, politicians, and the public sector

Key words:

Decision making, judgments, risk taking, conflicts, politics

Abstract:

This paper reviews research on decision making by single individuals and groups. Implications for political decision making are discussed. The following issues are treated: Probability judgments, value judgments, information integration and decision rules, risk taking by individuals and groups, and conflicts and conflict solution. It is concluded that people make systematical errors in their probability judgments, that they use apparently irrational decision rules, and that they have a limited ability to integrate information and to solve conflicts. The extent to which such psychological limitations, on the one hand, and environmental constraints, on the other hand, affect political decision making is discussed.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 45	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rosén, A.-S.	**Inst.:** Department of Psychology University of Stockholm

Title: Some Psychological Characteristics of the members of a Yogic Community.

Bibliographic reference:
Archiv für Religionspsychologie, 1978, 13, 286 - 289.

Title of project: Personality and value orientation.

Key words: Alienation, counter-cultural attitudes, estrangement, social compassion, values.

Abstract: Measures of attitudes and values were obtained from resident members of a religious (Yogic) utopian community in California. All subjects had been members of the communal village for at least two years. The attitudes and value orientations assessed were related to social psychological concepts that have been used to account for counter-cultural and 'new religious' phenomena in the seventies. The various measures obtained for attitudes and values indicated that the members of the community shared assumedly counter-cultural attitudes and values with many student or better educated groups in the U.S. and were committed to beliefs and values similar to those of religious groups, whether Christian or not.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Humanistiskt-samhällsvetenskapliga forskningsrådet (Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences).

SPPB 1976

269

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sandqvist, Karin	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research Stockholm Institute of Education Fack, S-100 26 Stockholm

Title:
Föräldrars upplevelse av stress och stöd - teoretiska utgångspunkter och utveckling av ett intervjuformulär
Parental Experiences of Stresses and Supports - Theoretical Considerations and the Development of an Interview Schedule.

Bibliographic reference:
FAST-projektet nr 5. Rapport nr 3, 1979 från institutionen för pedagogik, Högskolan för lärarutbildning, Stockholm

Title of project:
Familjestöd och utveckling/Family support and development/FAST-projektet

Key words:
Family support system, families with pre-school children, child development, human ecology.

Abstract:

The development of children has often been studied in a family context. The family, however, is not an isolated, independent institution, but part of larger ecological context. The abilities of the parents to provide their children with adequate conditions for development, depend on the support the parents recieve from the surrounding society.

As part of an interantional study, an interview instrument was developed for studying the parents' perception of their own sources of stresses and supports, primarily in their role as parents to young children. The instrument consist of mainly open-ended question about the respondent's neighborhood, housing, work-conditions, housework, child care arrangements, social services, individuals, finances, child, future, own role as parent, spouse, and personal life. The results are being interpreted through content analysis of the answers.

Pub. date: Jan 1979	Pages: 40 och bilagor	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education, The National Board of Health and Welfare, The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sjöberg, Lennart

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Risk generation and risk assessment in a social perspective

Bibliographic reference:

Foresight, the Journal of Risk Management, 1978, 3, 4-12

Title of project:
Risk generation and risk assessment in a social perspective

Key words:
Risk assessment, risk generation

Abstract:

This article presents a research project on risk assessment and risk generation. The purpose of the project is to consider the areas of definition and measurement of risk, risk experience and decision making in risky situations and the generation of risk in society. The aim is to review current research and knowledge in the field and to suggest needs for further research. There is also a hope to contribute to political and more general debates on questions concerning risks, and also to contribute to an improved knowledge and consciousness concerning the problems in this area. A series of technical reports are at the present being published. These reports will later be summarized in a more popular form, and be made available for the general public. The reviews of the literature constitute the first step of the project. There are also case studies of certain selected problem areas, mainly concerning nuclear power, the work environment, and traffic.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Committee for Future Oriented Research, Stockholm, Sweden

SPPB 1976

271

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Riskanalysens risker (The risks of risk analysis)

Bibliographic reference:

Report No. 1, 1978 - Risk project

Title of project:

Risk generation and risk assessment in a social perspective

Key words:

Risk, risk debate, belief value interaction

Abstract:

The report gives a critical discussion of the limitations of risk analysis and puts it into a context of ongoing social debates. Extreme standpoints of a typical kind in contemporary environment and debate are described and it is pointed out that they often exemplify belief value interaction. This particular type of cognitive distortion is probably further enhanced by the provocative emotional climate which is often developed in these contexts. One example of such a distortion is the tendency to forget the limitations of risk analysis and to take the quantitative results of an analysis as a final and definite answer to the level of risk involved. The report is concluded with some speculation on how to improve the exchange of information and opinion in debates on risk.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 31	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Committee for Future Oriented Research, Stockholm Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sjöberg, Lennart,
Torell, Gunilla
Adriansson, Lillemor

Inst.: General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

The structure of energy attitudes and beliefs: An interview study

Bibliographic reference:

Paper presented at a seminar on "Impacts and risks of energy strategies: Their analysis and role in management", the Beijer Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, September 26-29, 1978

Title of project:

Key words:

Energy attitudes

Abstract:

This is a study of rather intensive attitudes carried out with 41 persons in the Spring of 1978 concerning their attitudes in the field of energy.It was found that people had rather elaborate and extensive opinions in this particular field. A large amount of information was obtained from the interviews and summarized in the present paper. The interviews were also coded in a number of quantitative variables and simple statistical analyses were performed on these data. The findings were briefly as follows: People believed energy to be extremely important to society and they were rather pessimistic about future access to energy. At the same time most of them did not believe that their personal situation would be affected by energy problems in the future. They were negative towards conventional sources such as oil and coal and also towards nuclear power. They had a cautious and positive opinion of hydro-power and they were also positive to new alternative sources of energy, but did not believe these sources to be able to provide for a large share of future needs of energy. Nuclear power was rather unique when it came to risk questions, but also fossile sources were seen as risky, especially oil. When it came to economical aspects people were particularly pessimistic about oil. They believed nuclear power to be economically advantageous in the future. People were strikingly negative towards the political actions in the field of energy in our country. Politicians were seen as lacking in consequence and competence. Also energy questions were often seen as something rather technical that should preferably be dealt with by experts.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 32	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Andersson, Bengt-Erik och Rydén, Lennart

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research
Stockholm Institute of Education
Fack, S-100 26 Stockholm

Title:
Urvalet av bostadsområden i FAST-projektet
The selection of neighborhood areas in the FAST-project

Bibliographic reference:
FAST-projektet nr 3. Rapport nr 2, 1979 från institutionen för pedagogik, Högskolan för lärarutbildning i Stockholm.

Title of project:
Familjestöd och utveckling/Family support and development/FAST-projektet

Key words:
Family support system, neighborhood, housing area, development, families with pre-school children

Abstract:

This report gives the detailed strategy in the selection of study neighborhoods (neighborhood areas) used in the FAST-project. Four areas were selected in Göteborg and four in Stockholm. Each area is relatively homogenous geographically and physically and quite distinguishable from adjacent areas.

After a detailed mapping of several hundreds of neighborhood areas in each city about 25 in each city turned out to have enough amount of small children to justify a more time-consuming investigation of each area.

The final selection, which required collecting a great deal of statistical data from different sources, was made according to some general criteria made necessary by the general design of the project:

1. each area should contain enough families with small children to enable us to find 16 families willing to participate during a five-year period
2. each area should contain a sufficient number of both one- and two parent families, since the sample should - if possible - include both family types in equal numbers
3. half of the areas should be low resource areas and half middle resource areas.

In order to define criterion no. 3, for each area, data were collected about the proportion of immigrants, single parent families, owned apartments, the mobility rate, criminality index, assistance allowance index, income index, and the proportion of blue collar workers.

Pub. date: Jan. 1979	Pages: 35	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education, The National Board of Health and Welfare, The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Carlström, Inge	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Ungdomars attityder till brottssituationer samt till polisen och dess arbete: En undersökning i årskurs 7.
/Young people´s attitudes to crime situations and to the police and its work: An investigation in grade 7 of the Swedish comprehensive school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 334

Title of project:

Key words:
Attitude, crime, crime prevention, evaluation, law, police, teaching method; school level: grade 7.

Abstract:

This report presents an experiment with law instruction in grade 7, involving as instructors members of a police department (a unit for prevention of crime). - The study involves an evaluation, which centers on attitude measurements. One of the tests deals with attitudes to crimes and their consequences in general, the other with attitudes to the police and its work. As reference groups have served a group of grade 7 social science teachers and a group of policemen. (Earlier reports dealing with the evaluation of law instruction are: Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nos. 85 and 135.)

Pub. date: February 1978	Pages: 120	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Clifton, Rodney A.	**Inst.:** Institute of International Education, University of Stockholm

Title: Socioeconomic Status, Attitudes, and Educational Performance: A Comparison of Students in England and New Zealand.

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International

Title of project:

Key words: Socioeconomic status, attitudes, educational performances, comparative education, structural equations, England, New Zealand.

Abstract: This study concerns the manner in which the socioeconomic status of students affect their attitudes towards education, their educational performances, and their educational and occupational expectations. A comparative perspective is used in order to determine whether these effects depend upon the social and structural conditions that vary across countries

The analyses are based upon data collected by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA). Overall, the results indicate that the socioeconomic status variables affect the attitudes, performances, and expectations of students from both countries. Nevertheless, it is not true that these variables are more powerful than other variables which are included in the various analyses.

Moreover, there are substantial differences between the students from the two countries. Specifically, for performances in chemistry and physics the effects of the socioeconomic status variables are more powerful in England than in New Zealand. This illustrates the importance of comparative analyses and the fact that findings from one country may not be generalized to other countries.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: xiii,151	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Spencer Foundation

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekstrand, Lars Henric	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Migrant adaptation: A cross-cultural problem.

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Reprints and Miniprints, No. 260.

Title of project:

Key words:

Adaptation, adjustment, attitudes, bilingualism, cross-cultural research, immigrants, language teaching, mental health.

Abstract:

In this report (reprinted from the book "Teaching the children of immigrants", edited by R. Freudenstein and published by Didier in Brussels), the author gives a survey of cross-cultural research pertinent to the adaptation of immigrants to a new environment. Some of the research included is directly concerned with the process of migration, some with other psychological processes of relevance, for example, attitude formation. The major emphasis is on empirical studies dealing with children. - The main headings used give an outline of the content of the survey: What is cross-cultural research? The adjustment process. Intellectual functioning in a cross-cultural perspective. Cultural influence on perception. Bilingualism. Personality, emotion, and mental health. - The author concludes, among other things, that several studies suggest that mobility per se is not detrimental to children, unless accompanied by educational problems, low socio-economic status of the parents, etc. Language teaching alone is not a sufficient measure to prevent or cure emotional disturbances. It should be of importance to prevent negative effects, and a relevant program may include family counselling before and after migration and involving immigrant wives in various social activities When no special negative factors exist, migration seems to be positive to children.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 123	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ekstrand, Lars Henric	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Multiculturalism in a shrinking world

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Reprints and miniprints, No 267.

Title of project:

Key words: Acculturation, adjustment, affective development, age differences, bilingualism, child development, cognitive development, congress, cross-cultural research, emigration, immigration, minority groups. second language, social development

Abstract:

This report contains two papers, the first of which gives an account of the main contents of the eight papers presented in the coordinated paper session "Bilingual and Bicultural Adjustment" at the XIXth International Congress of Applied Psychology held in Munich July 30 - August 5, 1978. The second paper presents the main contents of the symposium on "Socio-personal and Academic Achievement of Immigrant Children in European and North-American Schools" at the same congress. In addition, there is an appendix with the recommendations for the education of immigrant children agreed upon by the UNESCO/FIPLV symposium on "Teaching the Children of Immigrants" held in Munich January 27 - 31, 1975.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 33	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Lars Gunnarsson

Inst.:

Institutionen för Praktisk Pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Fack 431 20 Mölndal

Title:

"Det informella sociala nätverket som familjestödjande funktion - Teoretiska utgångspunkter och metodbeskrivning"

(The Informal Social Network and its Family Supporting Function. Theoretical backgrounds and description of method)

Bibliographic reference:

Institutionen för Praktisk Pedagogik (Department of Educational Research
Göteborgs universitet University of Gothenburg)
Fack
431 20 Mölndal
Report no. 80, November 1978. ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:

"Familjestöd och Utveckling (FAST-projektet)"
(Family Support and Development)

Key words:

social networks, family support, longitudinal

Abstract: "Family Support and Development" is the title of the Swedish part of a cross-national research project. This project has as its common core a longitudinal study of the development of formal and informal support systems and their impact on families with young children. In each of five countries, Israel, Sweden, USA, West-Germany and Wales, more than 100 families living in major urban areas are participating in the study.

Among those informal support systems which might be available to parents is the personal social network. This report presents the theoretical framework for an analysis of the personal social network, and gives a description of procedures for developing an interview-instrument which has as its purpose to describe and analyze the quantity and quality of adults' and children's contacts with neighbors, friends, work-mates and relatives. The final version of the interview is included in an appendix along with an instruction manual for interviewers.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Nov. 1978	33 + appendix	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Social Welfare; Lilly Foundation; The National Board of Education; The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Jan-Eric Gustafsson	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title: Attitudes towards the school, the teacher and the classmates at the class level and the individual level

Bibliographic reference: Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 75. Also accepted for publication in the British Journal of Educational Psychology.

Title of project: Studier av interaktioner mellan behandlings- och individvariabler (IBID). Studies of aptitude-treatment interactions.

Key words: Statistical analysis, attitude measurement, personality traits.

Abstract: The responses of the pupils in 60 6th grade classes to a 40-item questionnaire assessing attitudes towards the school, the teacher and the classmates are factor analyzed at two levels of aggregation, classes and pupils-within-classes. The same factors were found at both levels but they accounted for different amounts of variance: At the class level factors reflecting attitudes towards the teacher and characteristics of the class as a whole were strong, while at the individual level factors reflecting attitudes towards the school and the individual pupil's relations to the classmates were strong. Relations between personality variables and the attitude scales are also studied at the two levels of aggregation and implications of the results for the measurement of personality are discussed.

Pub. date: Jan 1979	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences and The National Board of Education.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lindholm, Lena-Pia

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Låg- och mellanstadieelevers attityder till jämställdhet mellan könen. /Attitudes to the sexes among pupils of the low and middle stages of the comprehensive school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 344.

Title of project:
Utveckling av jämställdhetsattityder.
/Development of equality attitudes./

Key words: Attitude, child development, equality, measuring instruments, sex differences, sex roles, social background; stage: Low and middle levels of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

As part of the project "Development of equality attitudes", this report describes an investigation about the attitude development among pupils of the low and middle stages of the comprehensive school (grades 1-5), especially as to attitudes to the sexes. Differences in equality attitudes as related to pupil sex and indicators of social class environment are also studied. The measuring instruments are discussed. - The results give evidence of a positive attitude development from lower to middle stages. The trend is rather weak, however, and the attitudes can not be described as clearly positive even among the oldest pupils. Girls and pupils with higher social background are somewhat more positive to equality between the sexes than boys and pupils with lower social background respectively.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
October 1978	103	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Lars Lundman

Inst.:
The Department of Educational Research
Stockholm Institute of Education

Title:
Socioekonomisk differentiering i grundskolan
Socio-economic Differentiation in Comprehensive Schools
(With an English Summary)

Bibliographic reference:
CWK/Gleerup
Stockholm 1979
ISBN 91-40-04680-x

Title of project: Västmanlandsundersökningen (VMU)
Skolan och lärarna (SOL)

Key words: Socio-economic differentiation, socio-economic segregation, social composition of school classes

Abstract:

A first, principally empirical part, deals with the concept of socio-economic differentiation and methods for measuring socio-economic structures. By a follow-up study the occurrence, scope and consequences of socio-economic differentiation for an age group of students (3500) in the county of Vestmanland has been studied.
The results show that socio-economic differentiation primarily exists between local societies and between schools.
No unambigous general relations can be proved between the socio-economic composition of the school classes and the students' achievement, attitudes to education and choices of occupation. The second part of the study contains an analytic discussion, that among other things is a tentative effort to explain the research tradition in which the empirical study in part I has been shaped. In this connection the idea of a social composition of the school classes as diverse as possible that should give increased equality in and to education is examined, and the possibility to realize the principle of "as diverse a social composition as possible of the school classes" at present in Sweden is put in question.
For further research the question "What purport has the socio-economic differentiation in different schools which represent different social milieus?" consequently ought to be a natural starting point.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
79-03-24	356	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Skoglund, A. and Sterner, G.	**Inst.:** Brevskolan

Title:

Familjen som lärosituation.
The family - seen as a learning situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport nr 8 inom forsknings- och utvecklingsprojektet "Vuxenutbildning-Vardagsinlärning", 1978, Brevskolans rapportserie A 35.

Title of project:

"Adult Education - Everyday Learning.

Key words: everyday learning, socialization, family

Abstract:

This report is to be seen as the second in a series of five reports which together form the theoretical platform on which the research project on everyday learning rests.

The report is an attempt to illustrate the importance of the family for children and youths when acquiring knowledge. Within the concept of knowledge the authors include a person´s attitudes and values which leads to a certain disposition of acting in relation to the world around him/her.

The authors try to summarize the development of the family and its role today. They also discuss the socialization of children and present some results of studies on socialization related to observations made during interviews carried out in the project.

Pub. date: December 1978	**Pages:** 29	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☒ Part rep.	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Yebio, Bereket

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Utveckling av globalt medansvar: Attityder och attitydutveckling på låg- och mellanstadiet.
/Development of global responsibility: Attitudes and attitude development in the lower and medium levels of the comprehensive school./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 354.

Title of project:
Utveckling av jämställdhetsattityder
/Development of equality attitudes./

Key words: Attitude, attitude measurement, attitude structure, child development, global responsibility, immigrant, internationalism, measurement instruments, minority groups, sex roles, test construction; stage: the lower and medium levels of the comprehensive school.

Abstract: Starting from a theoretical discussion on the attitude concept, its components and structure, the author presents a general plan for construction of measurement instruments for the assessment of attitudes to foreign groups and to general global problems. With the aid of such assessment instruments, a mapping study of attitudes and their development has been carried out among Swedish children from grades 1 to 5. The results presented focus upon comparisons of attitudes over different grade levels, among boys and girls, and among children from different social environments. A study of relations between attitudes in the area of global responsibility and in the area of sex role attitudes has also been included. - Within the age range studied, the results mainly show a positive trend, that is, the older the children, the more positive attitudes towards foreign groups are found. Girls often seem to have a more positive attitude than the boys, while the boys tend to have better knowledge in the field studied. There are positive relations between several test variables from the two areas under investigation (global responsibility and sex roles). This is considered to result from more general tendencies to stereotyping, affecting various attitudes in a similar way.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
December 1978	78	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPECIAL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lundström, Karin

Inst.: Department of Education
University of Uppsala

Title: a) Integration i den svenska skolan
Debatt och utveckling från 1950-talet

b) How integration of the handicapped has developed in the Swedish school system

Bibliographic reference:
Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 8
Pedagogiska institutionen , Uppsala

Title of project: Samordning av specialpedagogisk forskning (SAMSPEC)

Key words: Integration of the handicapped

Abstract:

The main contents of this study concern the development of the handicapped - as policy and reality - into the Swedish school system during the period of the now existing Education Act (1962 with amendments), the School Statute (1962 with amendments), and the Curricula of the nine-year-Comprehensive School (1962 and 1969 up to date). Pilot experiments with integration prior to the integrational debate were introduced by the National Board of Education during the fifties and early sixties on request of parents and spec.teachers. During the sixties integration was facilitated through increased qualified resources around the handicapped child.

Different forms of integration are presented. Integrational experiences are different for different groups of handicapped. Therefore the integration is varied for different groups and individuals. Since 1978 a governmental comission is dealing with integration of handicapped students. 1976 a new Swedish school-reform was decided by Parliament (the SIA-school). Its realization is intended i.a. to enlarge the possibilities of "open education" of the handicapped.

Pub. date: Jan. 1979	**Pages:** 47	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: National Board of Education, Stockholm

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Nordén, Kerstin
Preisler, Gunilla
Reiling, Kerstin

Inst.: Department of Educational and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Inlärningsprocesser och personlighetsutveckling hos döva barn.
/Learning processes and personality development in deaf children./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 356.

Title of project:
Inlärningsprocesser och personlighetsutveckling hos döva barn.
/Learning processes and personality development in deaf children./

Key words: Deaf, language development, manual communication, personality development, sign language, social interaction

Abstract:

The project is a longitudinal investigation of twenty severely hearing-impaired children. The published report comprises the first 18 months of the investigation. At the start of the project the children were 3-7 years old. Activities in preschool and school were based on "total" communication, i.e. signs, fingerspelling, reading, writing, speech, lipreading as well as stimulation of remnants of hearing. The object of the study is to search for critical incidents and individual differences in learning and adaptation processes. The methods used were systematic observations by trained observers in combination with videorecordings. Observations and videorecordings were carried through in the preschool and school settings once a month. Examples of behavior analyses and descriptions of adaptation patterns in different children are given.

Pub. date: February 1979	Pages: 45	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Save the Children Organization

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nordén, Kerstin Ång, Tore	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Skolplacering av döva och hörselskadade barn. - Vad vet vi om integration?
/School placement of deaf and hard-of-hearing children - What do we know about integration?/

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 359.

Title of project:
Integrering av döva och gravt hörselskadade elever med vanliga klasser.
/Integration of deaf and hard-of-hearing students with regular classes./

Key words: Communication, deaf, hard-of-hearing, identity development, integration, language acquisition, least restrictive environment, mainstreaming, normalization, reality adjustment, social interaction.

Abstract:

The concept of integration and different goals of integration models are analyzed and defined. A short over-view is given of integration policies, mainly in the UK and the USA. The core of the difficulties of the deaf and the hard-of-hearing is defined as a communication problem and their situation is analyzed from a developmental psycho-social point of view. A review of the literature in order to examine evaluations of integration programs in different countries shows that our knowledge of the effects of alternative models is very limited. Also, a lack of clarity in defining goals and criteria make the results difficult to interpret and make comparisons of results impossible. In conclusion the need for research is stressed.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
March 1978	32	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Preisler, Gunilla	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Social interaktion hos döva barn.
/Social interaction in deaf children./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 357.

Title of project:
Kontaktsignaler i icke-verbal interaktion.
/Social interaction signals./

Key words:
Bodymovements, communicative signals, deaf, eye contact, facial expressions, gestures, videorecording.

Abstract:

As a part of the project "Learning Processes and Personality Development in Deaf Children" this study gives a description of the social interaction in severely hearing impaired children, with special focus on the communicative signals, i.e. facial expressions, gestures, eye contact and bodymovements. The object of the study is to find individual differences in communicative patterns. The communicative behavior of seven children, in the preschool and school setting, was analysed in detail. These particular children were chosen because of unusually effective or unusually ineffective communication. The behavior of the children has been registered in direct observation and detailed analyses of videorecordings. The description of the children´s behavior, in combination with direct observation as well as interviews with parents and teachers, to shed light on the total situation of the children, has made it possible to interpret and understand the communicative signals of the children, not fully understood before. This information has become very valuable in the treatment of individual children.

Pub. date: February 1979	Pages: 45	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Sunnerdahls Handicapfond, Stiftelsen Tysta Skolan

SPPB 1976

TEACHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Bierschenk, Bernhard

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Ergebnisse aus einem Experiment zur Beeinflussung der Kognition extern vermittelter Lehrer-Schüler-Beziehungen durch Persönlichkeitsvariablen. /Results from an experimental study of the effects of personality variables on the cognition of teacher-student relations./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Didakometrie und Soziometrie, Nr 22.

Title of project:
Självkonfrontation via intern television i lärarutbildningen.
/Self-confrontation via closed-circuit television in teacher training./

Key words: Closed circuit television, experiment, micro-lesson, multiple regression analysis, perceptual development, personality assessment, self-confrontation, self-evaluation, teacher training.

Abstract:

In a self-confrontation experiment (1969/70), student teachers have been put through an extensive test battery containing personality tests, cognitive tests and attitude tests. In this report the main results are presented of an analysis of the influence of personality on the student teachers perception and evaluation during confrontation with their own video-recorded micro-lessons.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
January 1979	20	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ German	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, Bernhard	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Interaktive Verhaltenssimulierung: Modell- und System-Entwicklung
/Simulating interactive behavior: A model and a system in development./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Reprints and Miniprints, No. 266.

Title of project:
Simulering av interpersonella relationer. (SIR 1 * och SIR 2 **)
/Simulation of interpersonal relations./

Key words: Behavioral change, closed-circuit television, decision making, model, role, simulation, social interaction, teacher-pupil relation, teacher training, videorecording.

Abstract:

This article presents the development of a psycho-ecological model for simulation of interpersonal relations (SIR). SIR is a method and an instrument, which permits a simulation of strategies of interactive behavior. Student teachers are confronted with videorecorded classroom situations, the nature of which is problematic in some respect, and their task is to suggest suitable measures. Depending on the character of the proposal, different proposers then see different continuation situations. - SIR may be used as an aid in studying how the individual´s perception and evaluation steer and control behavioral changes. One aim of this research and development work is to create aids that can be used to teach individuals to predict more correctly the consequences of actions chosen. (The article was published in Zeitschrift f. empirische Pädagogik, 1978, 2, 268-304.)

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 37	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: *Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences
** The National Board of Education

290

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Mats Eknolm Glenn Hultman	**Inst.:** Linköping University Pedagogiska institutionen/ Department of Education

Title:

Försöksutbildning med PLUS-programmet/Experimental In-service Training Program for School Principals

Bibliographic reference:

Delrapport nr 3. Universitetet i Linköping: Pedagogiska institutionen, PEK-R-21, 1978

Title of project:

Uppföljning av Skolledarutbildning-USU/Evaluation of school leader education

Key words:

Principal-change agent-instructional leader-in service training

Abstract:

The present study is part of a project aiming to develop and evaluate new types of in-service training for school principals in Sweden. An experimental course was carried out between 1974 and 1976 which was innovative in its attempt to emphasize individual projects carried out at the schools as well as to develop a view of the school as a total system. One hundred and seventeen school principals from twelve counties participated. A number of variables, e.g., the effects of the course's length, way of introduction, group size and composition, and type of leadership during certain phases of the course were studied by means of information from diaries and questionnaires. The results indicated, among other things, that small-group work had a positive effect on participants in several ways and that introduction of the course by the school administrator was less effective than by other means. Work carried out at the individual schools had both positive and negative effects on the working environment of the school. Certain shortcomings in the study included a lack of information concerning group similarity at the course's outset as well as the difficulty of predicting why certain responses had occurred.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1978-10-20	85 pp	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Frost, Gunlög	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Simulering av interpersonella relationer i lärarutbildningen: Utveckling av ett schema för klassifikation av handlingsförslag vid lösande av lärar-elev-problem.
/Simulation of interpersonal relations in teacher training: Development of a schedule for classification of proposed measures for solving teacher-pupil problems./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Testkonstruktion och testdata, Nr 35.

Title of project:
Simulering av interpersonella relationer
/Simulation of interpersonal relations./

Key words: Behavioral change, classification, closed-circuit television, decision making, role, simulation, social interaction, teacher-pupil relation, teacher training, videorecording.

Abstract:

This paper presents the development of a classification schedule to be used in the behaviour simulator SIR (simulation of interpersonal relations). The schedule is based on measures proposed by student teachers for the solution of teacher-pupil problems in the simulator. Essential components have been extracted from the alternatives as a basis for categorisation. In addition, a division into time phases, i.e. initial, orientation, exploration, adjustment, activity and final phases has been made. Using the schedule during simulation experiments, the supervisor first decides the respective time phase in the course of action. Subsequently a decision is made as to which category to apply. This determines which scene to show next.

Pub. date: November 1978	**Pages:** 41	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Johansson, Jan-Erik & Linné, Agneta

Inst.:
Department of Educational Research,
University of Gothenburg, and
Department of Educational Research,
Stockholm Institute of Education

Title:
Om förskollärarutbildningen.
/On Pre-School Teacher Training/

Bibliographic reference:
Utbildningsforskning FoU rapport 35. Stockholm: Skolöverstyrelsen & Liber UtbildningsFörlaget 1979.

Title of project:
Processanalytisk studie av förskollärarutbildningen (FRU-projektet)
/Process-Analytical Study of Pre-School Teacher Training/

Key words:
Teacher education, Pre-school, Curriculum theory.

Abstract:

During the 1970-ies pre-school teacher training has been the object of great expansion and intensive educational reform as a consequence of the development in the pre-school area. In this study certain strategic elements of pre-school teacher education are examined, using a description model where the concept "frame" is crucial. The recent curriculum development of pre-school teacher education is discussed in relation to the economic and social functions of pre-school in Swedish society. From a number of case studies some problems connected with a "non-authoritarian" pedagogical practice are discussed, as well as the conditions of educational reform in an institutional context where teachers and students have a comparatively low degree of control over the organisational frames but a comparatively high degree of control over the selection of content to be transmitted in the teaching process. Methods used are mainly case studies of a more intensive character, but some quantitative data concerning student recruitment are presented.

Pub. date: May 1979	**Pages:** 101	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Torsten Lindblad

Inst.:
Inst för praktisk pedagogik
(Dep't of Educational Research)
Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Blivande klasslärares ingångskunskaper i matematik
(Arithmetic skills of teacher trainees on college entrance)

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Fack, S - 431 20 Mölndal
Rapport nr 81
November 1978 ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:
GUME/Prov (GUME/Tests) Göteborg, Undervisningsmetoder i engels-
ka, delprojektet för utvärdering

Key words:
teacher training, arithmetic, achievement tests, diagnostic test

Abstract:

A diagnostic test of elementary arithmetic skills has been given to all teacher trainees (in training to teach grades 1-3 and 4-6 respectively in the comprehensive school) at all Swedish colleges of education during the period January, 1975, to September, 1978. The test used had been produced under the auspices of the National Board of Education and the work carrie out at the request of the University Chancellor's Office. The GUME/Tests Project, with expertise in testing and evaluation rather than in Mathematics, has gathered and reported the results. The results indicate gradually lowered standards in the groups of students, an increase in the number of trainees in need of extra help and clear relationships between school background and test results. Among the recommendations are thos for further studies of entrance levels as well as final tests, more means for extra teaching and revised entrance requirements (minimum grade point average to be replaced by minimum standard in mathematics and an increased intake of students from the science stream of the upper secondary school).

Pub. date: November, 1978	**Pages:** 62 + App.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Project report...

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges and The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Torsten Lindblad

Inst.:
Inst för praktisk pedagogik
(Dep't of Educational Research)
Göteborgs universitet

Title:
Klasslärarkandidaters basfärdigheter i svenska vid utbildningens början (Teacher Trainees' Basic Skills in Swedish on College Entrance)

Bibliographic reference:
Institutionen för praktisk pedagogik
Göteborgs universitet
Fack, S - 431 20 Mölndal
Rapport nr 65
February 1979 ISSN 0348-2219

Title of project:
GUME/Prov (GUME/Tests) Göteborg, Undervisningsmetoder i engelska, delprojektet för utvärdering

Key words:
teacher training, first language, basics, diagnostic tests

Abstract:

A diagnostic test of three basic skills in Swedish (spelling, grammar, vocabulary) has been given to all teacher trainees (in training to teach grades 1-3 and 4-6 respectively in the comprehensive school) at all Swedish colleges of education during the period January, 1975, to September, 1978. The test used had been produced by professors of Swedish at the colleges under the auspices of The National Board of Education and the work carried out at the request of the University Chancellor's Office. The GUME/Tests Project, with expertise in testing and evaluation rather than in Swedish, has gathered and reported the results. The results show a slightly raised level in vocabulary, lowered in grammar and constant in spelling. Even though the standards on the whole are good no less than between 25% and 30% are considered to be in need of extra help in each of the three areas tested and half of the trainees need extra training in at least one area. There is a clear relationship between school background and test results, students from the humanities stream in the upper secondary school showing the best results. Among the recommendations are those for intensified teaching of basics at the beginning of the college course in homogeneous groups and further studies of entrance and final levels in the basic areas under investigation.

Pub. date: February, 1979	**Pages:** XVI + 134	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☒ Project report...

Research supported by: The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges and The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Linné, Agenta	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education Department of Educational Research

Title:
Teacher Education in Sweden; A Case Study in Curriculum Evaluation. In Lundgren, U P & Pettersson, S (Eds.); Code, Context and Curriculum Processes. Seven papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association 1979.

Bibliographic reference:
Liber Läromedel, Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education, Stockholm, 1979, Studies in Education and Psychology 6, Studies in Curriculum Theory and Cultural Reproduction/3.

Title of project:
Behovsorienterade försök i klasslärarutbildningen

Key words:
Curriculum theory, Code, Evaluation, Teacher education

Abstract:
In this article, some basic characteristics of Swedish teacher education are discussed, focusing upon recent attempts towards development of an integrated curriculum code. Data from two evaluation studies are used in order to exemplify and further develop parts of the common conceptual framework presented in the introductory essay of the volume. The curriculum goals are regarded as the result of a political process where interpreted interests and conditions of various socio-economic groups are aggregated into an apparently working compromise. Inside the frames of the pedagogical context the aggregated goals are interpreted by participants with reference to their various socio-cultural codes. In this process, the apparent consensus of the curriculum is dissolved and differing interests, transformed by community context and school context, take gestalt in the classroom and is promoted according to the power of the different participants. When collection is diminished in order to create an integrated code where no intrinsic ideological consensus exists, problems of social order and control appear and pressure away from integration arises. Concluding the article, the discussion leads over to reflections on the character and function of evaluation in connection to educational reform.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Swedish Board of Universities and Colleges

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:	Inst.:
Bertil Sundin Margaretha Andersson-Stellnert	Institute of Education, University of Stockholm

Title: LÄRARKANDIDATEN Rapport 2 i projektet Musiken i förskollärarutbildningen

THE TEACHER IN TRAINING Report no 2 inthe project Music in Preschool Teacher Training

Bibliographic reference:

Forskningsrapport från Pedagogiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet, nr 11 (1973)

Title of project:
See above

Key words:
teacher training, creativity
preschool, development, music, music psychology, music education,

Abstract: Two hundred and four students from four colleges of education were interviewed just before they finished their training (group interviews, groups of five, open and closed questions about family background, musical experiences before entering college, experiences during training and goals for the future). The interviews were complemented by observations of music lessons and other educational activities at the colleges.

Interviews were followed up one year later with a questionnaire. All but eleven answered and complete answers were received from 168 preschool teachers. Data from questionnaires were complemented in 20 per cent of the cases by visits to the preschools. Some of the data were rated by the authors. Chi-square were used for statistical treatment.

Results: training as a whole succeeded in changing the students both in areas of personality development and in attitudes towards children and their own profession. The creative arts grew in importance during training years. Degree of satisfaction with music classes varied to a considerable extent. Most students report small or no gains in music skills. After one year's work more than 50 per cent worked less with music than they intended upon leaving college, only four per cent more. This and other results are discussed.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1978	119	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

297

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Wieltschnig, Ernst	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title: Der Einfluss der Selbstkonfrontation mit Video-rekorderaufnahmen auf das Verhalten bei Uebergabe von Information: Ein Versuch zur empirischen Analyse des Erklärungsverhaltens und dessen Beziehung zu Persönlichkeitseigenschaften. /The influence of self-confrontation with video recordings on the behavior while passing on information: An investigation to analyze empirically the explanatory behavior and its relations to personality traits./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Didakometrie und Soziometrie, Nr 21.

Title of project:

Key words: Behavioral change, closed-circuit television, experimental research, explanatory behavior, personality, problem solving, self-confrontation, teacher training, videorecording.

Abstract:

In this investigation, the influence of self-confrontation on the behavior while explaining reasoning problems is analyzed with the aid of several parameters of verbal behavior. The behavioral change of persons with the opportunity to come to an understanding of their own behavior by means of video recordings is compared with the behavioral change of persons without self-confrontation. - Moreover, the explanatory behavior in general and change of the explanatory behavior after several explanatory procedures with or without self-confrontation are related to personality traits.

Pub. date: September 1978	**Pages:** 126	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ German	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

TEACHING AIDS AND TEACHING METHODS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

298

Author: Ahlström, Karl-Georg & Jonsson, Maud	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Uppsala

Title: Flexibla grupper i engelska på högstadiet

(Flexible Groups Studying English in the Upper Department of the Comprehensive School)

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogisk forskning i Uppsala 5, okt. 1978
Pedagogiska institutionen, Uppsala universitet

Title of project:

Analys av individualisering i språkundervisningen - ANIS
Analysis of individualization in foreign language instruction

Key words:
Individualization, Differentiation, Team teaching, Foreign language instruction

Abstract: The report describes an analysis of a teacher-supervised experiment with flexible groups studying English in grades 7 and 8 of the comprehensive school. As instruction in flexible groups requires that the teachers shall work as a team, with several classes as the basis of their planning, attention is also devoted to the change in the teachers' situation.

The forms of instruction varied and the pupils were organized in groups with varying compositions, usually according to their own free choice. Different ways of working are described in the report and the most frequent form of organization - which involves the homogenization of the groups with respect to achievement, among other things - is analysed in detail.

The mobility in the system was studied and the changes over time with respect to homogenization in achievement and motivation were traced. It was found that the mobility was considerable and that the groups became more and more homogeneous in achievement as well as motivation.

These and other effects of the system and the consequences for both teachers and pupils are discussed as well as the prerequisite conditions for instruction in flexible groups, inter alia, the conditions for bringing about real mobility.

Pub. date: October 1978	**Pages:** 268	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education in Sweden

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Beebe, Mona J. & Fägerlind, Ingemar

Inst.:
Institute of International Education
University of Stockholm

Title:
The Effects of Instruction in the Native versus a Foreign Language.

Bibliographic reference:
Institute of International Education. Report no. 29. March 1978.

Title of project:

Key words:
Evaluation

Abstract: A gymnasium English-language science program at the Norra Real School in Stockholm was evaluated.
The aims of the study were seen as three-fold. The first pupose was to identify those elements which were representative of student-teacher interactions. The second purpose was to look at the students' attitudes toward school. Third, student achievement in school subjects was assessed.
The results of the students' questionnaire gave a very positive picture of the school environment and of the student-teacher interactions.
There was, however, one problem that clearly emerged as the single most important handicap for some International students. The lack of fluency in English for students whose home language is not English appeared to place extensive limitations on their abilities to compete successfully in the English-language science program.

Pub. date: March 1978	**Pages:** 109	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
City of Stockholm

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Björnsson, C H & Hård af Segerstad, B

Inst.:

Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skolförvaltning (Pedagogical Centre, Stockholm Local Board of Education

Title:

Lix på franska och tio andra språk
Läsbarhetsprövning av franska skolböcker
(Readability in French and ten other languages)

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiskt utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms skolor, nr 70
Stockholm 1978

Title of project:

Lix på franska och tio andra språk
Readability in French and ten other languages

Key words:

Readability, Reading research, French

Abstract: The purpose is to investigate if the Swedish instrument for measuring the degree of difficulty of text (lix) may be applied to French texts in general as well as school texts in particular. The Swedish formula has the following simple form: Sentencelength + Wordlength = Lix. Wordlength here means the percentage of words with more than 6 letters. Sentencelength is the number of words per sentence, and Lix is purely a shortening of the Swedish word for readability index (läsbarhetsindex).

The main results from the first part of the project are that lix functions quite well on French text. Its validity - before correction for attenuation - is .82. French texts with lix around 30 people usually judges as very easy, lix around 45 as medium and around 60 as very difficult. In the second part of the project we tested more than 300 French school books, used in Swedish schools, and made lix norms for grade 7-12.

In order to check the results of our readability studies on different languages we have tested newspapers from eleven countries. The formula mentioned above gave for a "normal" Swedish newspaper 17 + 30 = 47, Norwegian 20 + 28 = 48, Danish 22 + 29 = 51, English 25 + 27 = 52, French 23 + 32 = 55, German 22 + 37 = 59, Italian 30 + 35 = 65, Spanish 32 + 32 = 64, Portuguese 37 + 33 = 70, Russian 18 + 47 = 65, and Finnish 14 + 58 = 72. S.D. for these figures are about .50. Largely the differences depend on the languages themselves, but the writers and the journalistic tradition also are of great importance.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 52	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Stockholm Local Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: John A. Bååth	**Inst.:** Department of Education University of Lund P. O. S-220 07 Lund 7 Sweden

Title:
Korrespondensundervisningen i ljuset av ett antal samtida undervisningsmodeller.

Correspondence education in the light of a number of contemporary teaching models.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska rapporter, 1978, nr 14. Lund: Pedagogiska institutionen.

Title of project:

Two-way communication in correspondence education.

Key words:

Teaching models, adult education, independent study, correspondence education.

Abstract:

The following teaching models are dealt with:

- Skinner's behaviour control model
- Rothkopf's model for written instruction
- Ausubel's advance organizer model
- Egan's structural communication model
- Bruner's discovery learning model
- Rogers model for "facilitation of learning"
- Gagné's general teaching model.

The selected models represent various theoretical approaches to learning, as well as different conceptions of teaching - from Skinner who advocates a very strict control of the student's learning behaviour, to Rogers who emphasizes the students "freedom to learn".

The analysis carried out in this study indicates, among other things, that correspondence courses can be designed in accordance with each of these teaching models. However, the stricter the control of the student's learning behaviour towards fixed goals, the easier apparently is the application of the model to pure correspndence education. Models wich imply more options, like Bruner's and, particulary, Rogers, seem to make greater demands on the two-way communication element in correspondence education.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 165	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Founds.

SPPB 1976

302

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Ekstrand, Lars Henric

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

English without a book revisited: Towards an integration of the optimum age and developmental hypotheses in foreign language learning

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Didakometry, No 60.

Title of project:

Key words: Age difference, audiovisual method, bilingualism, child development, cognitive development, foreign language, immigrant, language development, language teaching, optimum age, psycholinguistics, second language.

Abstract. Forty Swedish classes were taught English by a purely audio-visual method, i.e. the teachers took no part in the teaching. The pupils were 7-11 years old. Pronunciation was measured by elicited imitation. Listening comprehension was measured by letting the pupils render the Swedish equivalent to English sentences, in their own words. Both types of responses were recorded on tape. Pronunciation was measured in three ways. When data were plotted against age, defined as quarters of years of birth, there was a significant, almost linear increase in learning ability with increased age for all variables. Data from a study of immigrant children in Sweden learning Swedish show a similar increase for the age range 8-17, i.e. beyond puberty. When age of arrival in Sweden is used as an age index instead of chronological age, the age range becomes 4-13. Here an optimum at age 4-5 appears, then a plateau at 6-7, and then a further increase. Data from the literature are reviewed. The conclusion is that the ability of L_2 learning increases with age in coordination with the general cognitive development. This general course of L_2 ability development is slightly modified so that there is a small optimum around 4-5, a plateau at 6-7 and possible a slight plateau around puberty. Theories predicting a strong optimum some time before puberty, followed by a drastic decline before or around puberty, i.e. virtually all theories launched, are considered to lack empirical support.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
October 1978	25	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lars-Olof Jiveskog Sten Pettersson Gunnar Åsén	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education Dep. of Educational Research

Title: Constraints and Codes in a Context of Art Teaching

(In U.P. Lundgren & S. Pettersson (Eds.), Code, Context and Curriculum Processes. Seven papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association 1979)

Bibliographic reference:
LiberLäromedel, Department of Educational Research Stockholm Institute of Education, Stockholm, 1979, Studies in Education and Psychology 6, Studies in Curriculum Theory and Cultural Reproduction/3

Title of project:
Kreativitet och kommunikation: musik, bild och form

Key words:
Curriculum Theory, Cultural Reproduction, Art Education, Creativity

Abstract:

Some preliminary findings from a study of art teaching in the compulsory school is presented and dicussed. The study is focused on teacher-pupil interaction and the teaching process in seen in the light of factors which govern, constrain and regulate the process.
The data used are derived from observational studies in two different schools which work under different economic and social circumstances. The examples given illustrate how the teaching context comes through in the teaching process as well as how teacher and pupil codes take gestalt in the classroom activities. Some results are discussed in connection with the concept of creativity and an example of the piloting phenomenon in an art lecture is given.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lennart Svensson	**Inst.:** The Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title:

The context-dependent meaning of learning

Bibliographic reference:

Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no 82, 1979.

Title of project:

Explicitgörande av tolkningars grund i språkliga data. (Making explicit the basis of interpretations in linguistic data.)

Key words:

Learning, meaning, context, methodology

Abstract: The major part of research into learning has been based on conceptions of learning that mainly neglect or deny the context-dependent meaning of learning. The aim of the research has been to arrive at descriptions of phenomena of learning that provide a very general meaning to learning. The underlying assumption is that phenomena of learning constitute a homogeneous set of phenomena and/or that the eventual differences are not important in describing what is general and common. Consequently, one has interpreted data from different contexts as indications of the same general phenomena. The content of learning, the situation and the individual are seen as means of describing general learning processes.

The assumptions of homogenity and generality underlying most research into learning seems to be unjustified. This means that the context-dependent meaning of learning has to be dealt with. If the characteristics of learning is not considered in their context they will be described in a superficial way. The necessity to describe the characteristics of learning in their context depends on the fact that characteristics that seem very similar when isolated often have very different meanings. That they have different meanings means that they are differently related to other characteristics of the learning activity. Thus, if one does not consider the context-dependent meaning of learning, there is no real basis for valid descriptions of learning.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
March 1979	15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Fin[illegible] rep[illegible] ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

TEACHING PROFESSION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Alehammar, Sten Fredriksson, Lennart Gestrelius, Kurt Klasson, Alger	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Probleminriktad utbildningsplanering.
/Problem directed planning of training./

Bibliographic reference:

National Board of Education, Sweden
Stockholm, 1979
Utbildningsforskning, Nr 34.

Title of project:

Befattningsutbildning inom skolsektorn.
/Role training in the school sector./

Key words:

Planning of education, job analysis, school principals, teacher trainers

Abstract:

The general aim of the project has been to carry out job analyses and determine what training is needed for some appointments within the school sector, using as a basis representative and empirical information material that has been systematically analysed for content. A further aim has been to show, during the course of this work, that the results obtained at the various stages are in their turn based representatively on the empirical material. The aims of the project can be summarized in the following way:

1. To design job analyses for principals/mistresses and directors of studies in the comprehensive school and for lecturers in methodology and tutors
2. To design suitable routines for obtaining job descriptions to be used for training purposes within the school sector

Another aim has been to work out and apply, on the basis of job descriptions and content analysed information material, the stages of the work concerning goal determination, content determination and program construction in such a way that content analyses and job analyses really are made use of when the training is being planned.

Pub. date: 1979	**Pages:** 103	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

306

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Gerhard Arfwedson	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education Dep.of Educational Research

Title:

Teachers' Work

(In Lundgren, U P & Pettersson,S (Eds): Code, Context and Curriculum Processes. Seven papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, 1979).

Bibliographic reference:

Liber Läromedel, Dep. of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education, Stockholm 1979, Studies in Education and Psychology 6, Studies in Curriculum Theory and Cultural Reproduction /3.

Title of project:

Skolan och lärarna (SOL) (The school and the teachers)

Key words:

Teacher socialization, cultural reproduction, segregation

Abstract:

In the article the author summarizes some central findings from empirical research in three different school districts as to how local communities influence their schools and the work of the teachers. Socio-economic and other differences between local communities tend to create different teacher-expectations and teacher-behaviour towards the pupils. Vital in this process is for example the influence from the parents, which is more articulated in high-status than in low-status schools. The result of influences of this kind is that each school tends to reproduce its own local society: in each local school the teachers are socialized in a direction that promotes a social status quo in that local society. This can be said to be a mechanism of segregation.

The perspective in which the research underlying the article is carried out is that of school and teachers'work as in a broad sense context-dependent.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1979	14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Eriksson, Karl Henrik	**Inst.:** Department of education Linköping university S-581 83 Linköping

Title:

Att vara lärare idag. Skola och samhälle speglade i debatten i dags- och fackpress. Empiriska undersökningar. Del 2.

Being a teacher today. Part 2.

Bibliographic reference:

KULT-Ä-projektet. Rapport 12 A
Universitetet i Linköping
Pedagogiska institutionen
Rapport LiU-PEK-R-35
ISBN 91-7372-254-5

Title of project: KULT-Ä-projektet (Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärartjänstgöringen ämneslärarlinjen) / The KULT-Ä-project (Qualitative Evaluation of Teacher Service Academic Subject Teachers)

Key words:
Teacher Education, Personality Development, Teacher Role, Pluralistic Society

Abstract:

Frequent school reforms in Sweden have stressed the social role of the school. This report, a continuation of report No 5 from April 1975: Being a teacher today, theoretical frame of reference, Part 1, deals with empirical investigations of teacher trainees and teacher educators concerning the social role of the school and the pupil's personality development. Different, and in some way also conquering, goals of the school are discussed with reference to the empirical results.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1979	86	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Fredriksson, Lennart

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:
Arbetsproblem för utbildare inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen - ett underlag för utbildning och fortbildning.
/Working problems of trainers in labor market training - a basis for training and further training./

Bibliographic reference:
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogiska hjälpmedel, Nr 24.

Title of project:
Utbildarroller inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen.
/Trainer roles in labor market training./

Key words:
Adult education, critical-incident technique, labor market training, problem solving, teacher behavior.

Abstract:

In this report a relatively copious collection of examples of problems for trainers in labor market training are described. A discussion on self-experienced problems and problem consciousness is presented. An account is given of the data-collection method used, which was of the critical-incident type, as well as of the category pattern utilized in sorting the information obtained. Some short notes are presented on the interpretation of the problem profile which was the result of the categorization of the material. Finally, some suggesions as to the use of the problem situations in practical training work are discussed.

Pub. date: October 1978	**Pages:** 79	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

310

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Fredriksson, Lennart

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Utbildarroller inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen
/Trainer roles in labor market training./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 342.

Title of project:
Utbildarroller inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen
/Trainer roles in labor market training./

Key words: Adult education, interlearning, labor market training, planning of education, role

Abstract:

The concept of adult education is defined, and different organizers of adult education are illustrated by examples. The objectives and organization of labor market training are accounted for, and a relative extensive review of research on teachers within the domain is given. Various concepts of teacher roles are discussed. The method of research is accounted for, and preliminary results of data collected from 347 trainers at nine centres of labor market training are presented and discussed.

Pub. date: May 1978	**Pages:** 77	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

310

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Fredriksson, Lennart	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Utbildningsmål och utbildningsbara problemsituationer inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen.
/Training goals and problem situations suitable for training in labor market training./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Pedagogiska hjälpmedel, Nr 25.

Title of project:
Utbildarroller inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen.
/Trainer roles in labor market training./

Key words:
Adult education, content of training, goal of training, labor market training, planning of training, trainer role

Abstract:

In this report the goals of the labor market training are discussed in relation to problem situations for trainers in the activity. In connection with a model for systematic planning of training the different parts in the project "Trainer roles in labor market training" are commented upon. The results of picking out problem situations suitable for training are presented.

Pub. date: January 1979	**Pages:** 52	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

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SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rolf Lander	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title: Prophets in their own schools. Evaluation of a program for continued training of school personnel on social development and of the participants experiences in a three-year perspective. / Profeter i egen skola. Utvärdering av ett fortbildningsprogram om social utveckling och av deltagarnas erfarenheter i ett treårsperspektiv.

Bibliographic reference:

First printed by Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg. (Report no. 168, Sept. 1978).

Second ed. available at Skolledarutbildningen, Box 249; 581 02 Linköping 1.

Title of project:

Key words: Team-training, organisation development, social development, school-change.

Abstract: In 1970-1976 a program of continued training on social development was sponsored by the National Board of Education. In the program teams of school personnel from schools in primary and secondary education were trained in group dynamics and stimulated to discuss and study social development from different points of view. Voluntarily the teams engaged in attempts to implement in their schools ideas and innovations concerning social development. The report examines the aims, structure and process of courses held in summer 1974. During winter 1978 the participants of 10 of the teams were interviewed about their experiences. A survey was answered by additional 32 teams. Limited success in reported concerning the implementation task. Among the ten teams, where those consisting of principals and personnel working with the pupils health and social well-being, rather effective (probably since they formed functional teams in the daily work). For a fairly high proportion of individuals (mostly women) the grouptraining seems to have been of help for their professional role and informal position at school.

Pub. date: Sept.1978	**Pages:** 116	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

312

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Christer Leijonhielm	**Inst.:** The Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education

Title:

Lärarproblem.

Teachers' problems.

Bibliographic reference:

Liber. Stockholm, 1979

Title of project:

Psykiska påfrestningar i läraryrket. Psychological Stress among Teachers.

Key words:

Job Satisfaction, Occupational Stress, Teachers

Abstract:

The report gives a review of the literature (foremost Swedish) about stress among teachers, with comments by the project director. The following fields are treated: types of teacher problems, the ways in which teachers react to the problems, divergencies between different groups of teachers, and steps to take to diminish the difficulties.

Pub. date: Jan. 1979	**Pages:** 112	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Final report from part of the project	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Work Environment Fund

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SPPB 1976

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

313

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Benatti, Anna Berglund, Lars Nordlund, Bo	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Tillbaka till livet
/Back to life./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 346.

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Aphasia, case study, diary, meningitis, rehabilitation, special education, therapy.

Abstract:

This report describes a rehabilitation program for a seventeen year old girl who falls seriously ill with meningitis and inflammation of the brain. Pedagogical and psychological data and medical points of view concerning the rehabilitation are described as well as the ways of acting of local authorities and teachers. Contrasted to this, the girl's own diary notes, as reconstructed memories from the period of illness, and her way back to life, are presented.

Pub. date: November 1978	**Pages:** 88	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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SPPB 1976

314

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bergkvist, Roger

Inst.: Psykol. enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Vård och vårdbehov på ett specialsjukhus. En beskrivning av 280 gravt utvecklingsstörda patienters bakgrund, vårdsituation och behov.

Care and required care at a special hospital.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, special hospital

Abstract:

280 profoundly or severely retarded inpatients at two clinics of a Swedish special hospital for mentally retarded (Salberga, Sala) were studied by means of a questionnaire to the staff concerned. Data on background variables, actual care situation and judged required care are presented. Resources to meet the problem behaviours were generally found to be insufficient according to the judgment of the staff. Furthermore relatively less resources were allocated to the most disturbed patients.

Pub. date: Jan 1978	**Pages:** 90	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

317

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bromander, Solveig
Östblom, Anders

Inst.: Psykol. enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Inackorderingshemsboendes vardagsmönster och livsvillkor. En utvärdering i ett landsting

Daily life and conditions of life at a group home for mentally retarded persons - an evaluation in a county

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala.

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, integrated living, daily life

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to describe and evaluate the content of the care at group homes for the mentally retarded and compare this with a normative model for integrated living for mentally retarded persons.

The results showed that the most critical points concerning group home living and normalization for the individual were: lack of a conclusive aim for the group homes, resources, staff possibilities and social integration.

Pub. date: Sept 1978	**Pages:** 65	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet
National Board of Health and Welfare

316

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Ericsson, Leif Hultman, Christina Bernhardson, Gunila	**Inst.:** Psykol.enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Problem, hjälpbehov och psykosocial situation hos sökande vid en psykiatrisk jourmottagning.

Patients in a psychiatric emergency unit, their problems, need for care and psychosocial situation.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Öppen Psykiatri, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Evalutation of community psychiatry

Key words:
community psychiatry, psychosocial factors, emergency unit

Abstract:

A sample of 100 patients, visiting the psychiatric emergency unit at Ulleråker hospital, Uppsala during a 3 week period, were interviewed and their medical-psychiatric stadus was judged in terms of WHO-diagnoses and a multidimensional classification system (MACM). Their psychosocial situation, family, housing, occupation, economy, leisure-time and social networks was analysed.

The results show that the patients differ from the population in the area in socio-economic factors. There is an overrepresentation of younger, unmarried and divorced, socialy isolated people and an underrepresentation of people having a job. The picture of the patients problems are complex and especially the family-situation seems to be an important factor. The patients have also very often a limited social network.

Pub. date: dec 1978	Pages: 87	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bengt G. Eschricht, Gunilla Fredlund	**Inst.:** Institutionen för tillämpad psykologi, Lunds universitet

Title: Paradoxer och strategier i effektiv psykoterapi. Teoretiska och praktiska aspekter på Jay Haleys systemorienterade psykoterapi.

PARADOXES AND STRATEGIES IN EFFECTIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY
Theoretical and practical aspects of Jay Haley's system-oriented psychotherapy

Bibliographic reference:

Title of project:

Key words: Hierarkiska kommunikationsnivåer, paradox, inkongruens, kongruens, cykliska sekvenser, hierarkiska arrangemang, system, strategi, homeostas, generationskonflikt, direktiv, metafor, hypnos.

Abstract: Jay Haley's strategical problem-solving psychotherapy, with its focus on a given social rather than a given individual's situation, may be viewed as a logical consequence of pioneer work done by the Bateson-group. This group's characteristic way of investigating human behavior can be seen as an attempt to focus on the complexity of human communication at multiple levels while at the same time laying special emphasis on cyclical sequences observable in interpersonal relations. The specific effectiveness of Halye's psychotherapy appears to be traceable to a unique combination of system-oriented family procedures and original, innovative techniques characteristic for Milton H. Erickson's directive therapeutic style. The strategical therapist intervenes actively in a given hierarchical and homeostatic system. His intentions is the modification of cyclical and often restrictive sequences in interpersonal interaction, i.e. in the direction of more flexible structures which thereby influence the individual's experience in a more positive way. It has been our objective in this study to present a number of ideas and concepts fundamental to this new communication-oriented view of human behavior. Above all we have made an attempt to discuss and analyze the implications of these ideas and concepts for the psychotherapeutic context. Further, we have outlined a number of general principles applicable to a Haleyan model of strategical therapy. The discussions are accompanied by a variety of examples, derived in part from our own experience and practice.

Pub. date: 1978-12-14	**Pages:** 200	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Fredriksson, Lennart
Nordlund, Sven

Inst.: Psykol. enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Distriktsarbete och samordning inom de öppna omsorgsformerna för vuxna omsorgstagare i Östergötlands läns landsting - en deskriptiv studie.

A description community service districts and coordination of integrated services for adult mentally retarded persons in Östergötland´s county.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

mental retardation, integrated services, community service districts

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to describe the community service districts and investigate problems in the coordination of integrated services in a county council. Some critical points for the coordination of the integrated services for the mentally retarded adults are shown.

Pub. date: Aug 1978	Pages: 65	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet
National Board of Health and Welfare

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Kerstin Fällström och Boel Ekman

Inst.:
Göteborgs universitet
Psykologiska institutionen

Title:

Integration of retarded children in a summer camp.

Integrering av utvecklingsstörda barn på sommarläger.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet.

Title of project:

Integrering av utvecklingsstörda barn på sommarläger.
Integration of retarded children in a summer camp.

Key words:
Integration, retarded, children

Abstract:

During the summer 1976-1978 an integration study of retarded children, at the ages of 9 - 12, has been carried out.

Apart from studying the integration with other children, the purpose of the study was to develop and stabilize each child's view of him- or herself, his or her possibilities and limits as well as to gradually develop each child's ability to communicate with surrounding children.

The staff was interviewed and continuous observation of and interviews with the children were done during the summer camp.

The results showed that:

- The stability and self-confidence of each child grew during the stay,
- they learnt to decide themselves over their own situation, they learnt to be able to put forward their own point of view in a group, and to discuss it.

Most children experienced a joy at having so many friends.

Pub. date: Autumn 1978	**Pages:** 23	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Första Majblommans Riksförbund

320

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Granat, Kristina	**Inst.:** Psykol. enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Omsorgsservice till familjer med psyksikt utvecklingsstörda ungdomar och vuxna. Intervjuer med föräldrar med hemmaboende ungdomar och vuxna.

Community service given to families with mentally retarded youths and adults living at home.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala.

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

mental retardation, family service, adults living at home

Abstract:

The aim of the study was to evaluate the community service given to families who have mentally retarded youths and adults still living at home. The evaluation concerns how service and support of different kinds to content and extent can meet with the needs and wishes of the parents. There is also an attempt to describe how parents see their role in the work with their grown up children and what they think about the future and their life as adults.

37 families who had mentally retarded adults 20-25 years old living at home were interviewed. The interview was partly structured and partly problem-seeking.

The study showed that the great majority had daily occupation and got the economical support they needed. On the other hand about half of the group strongly needed organized short-term care in evenings, week-ends and holidays.

An other neglected area was the planning for the future living without parents.

The greatest problem in the actual situation for the retarded person was lack of leisure-time activities and friends.

Pub. date: Dec 1978	**Pages:** 45	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet
National Board of Health and Welfare

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 321

Author:
Grebing, Nils
Ullhammar, Britt-Mari

Inst.: Psykol.enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Omsorgsservice till familjer med hemmaboende vuxna utvecklingsstörda i Östergötlands läns landsting.

Community service to families with mentally retarded adults living at home in Östergötland's county council.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, family service, adults living at home

Abstract:

The purpose of the present study is to illustrate to what extent the family service is given in Östergötland county and to evaluate the different forms of service with respect to the wishes and the needs of the families. The study describes interviews with 30 families, where the parents and the mentally retarded persons give their view of their personal situation and their desires for the future.

Noticeable differences are shown between different areas of service. Economical support and daily occupation for the mentally retarded are most available. Areas of service where the families need more assistance are care facilities and an increasing possibility for a more independent living for the future of their grown up children. The families desire more information about service of different kind and the parents wish to get a more participating role in the planning concerning the mentally handicapped. There are two important areas of service, the leisure-time activities and a personal support to the whole family, which need more assistance from community to release a process towards increased participation in the society.

Pub. date: Mars 1979	**Pages:** 85	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☒ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet
National Board of Health and Welfare

322

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Hedbom, Folke Stålfors, Staffan	**Inst.:** Psykol. enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Hur behöver dagcenter utvecklas? En utvärdering av dagcenterverksamhten i ett landsting.

How does the day activity center need to develope? An evaluation of day activity centers in a Swedish county.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, day activity center, integrated services

Abstract:

The purpose of this study has been to describe the extent to which the day-activity centers in Östergötland have fulfilled their task of preparing the mentally retarded for a more normal way of life. The following four aims act as a basis for a presentation of results:

1. A purposeful planning of the daily activities.
2. Activities which lead to more participation in the community.
3. A social environment which stimulates to progress.
4. Realization of an integrated organization for the mentally retarded in the community.

Data has been collected by means of a questionnaire and interviews at eleven different centers.

The results show that day-activity centers to a large extent have activities comprised of production and education-training

The isolation which follows with many activities being located to the center is a serious problem. As few day-center activities are located outside the center the possibilities for contact with "normal" people ar limited.

Pub. date: Maj 1978	Pages: 78	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet
National Board of Health and Welfare

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Kenneth Hugdahl	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden

Title:

The treatment of a snake phobia with fading: A case report

Bibliographic reference:

Uppsala Psychological Reports No. 233, 1978

Title of project: New methods in the treatment of phobias

Key words:

phobia, fading

Abstract: The treatment of a snake phobia, using fading is reported. The method used involved the presentation of phobic and positive slides so that the pictures overlapped each other on the screen in front of the patient. Through a control device, the patient gradually increased the intensity of the phobic slide, which was then "faded" in over the positive slide. The patient was a 25 year old female with a clinical phobia for snakes. Phobic behavior was evaluated before and after treatment with cognitive, physiological and overt behavioral measures. The results indicated decreased autonomic activity (spontaneous SCRs and HR) after treatment as compared to baseline measures. Also, an increased self-exposure to the phobic stimulus, as measured through duration of the phobic slides, was seen after treatment in comparison to the non-exposure seen before treatment. It is concluded that fading seems to be a promising new technique in the treatment of reptile phobias, although experimental evaluations of the method are necessary in order to make a final evaluation.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Uppsala, Faculty of the Social Sciences

324

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lörelius, Jan
Nilsson, Ann-Charlotte
Thorsell, Ingalill
Waller, Margareta

Inst.: Psykol.enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Att inventera utvecklingsstördas fritidserfarenheter.

To make an inventory of earlier experiences of leisure time activities among mentally retarded persons.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:

Mental Retardation Project

Key words:

mental retardation, leisure time, inventory of earlier experiences

Abstract:

It is important to know the earlier experiences of leisure time activities among the mentally retarded persons to be able to create a meaningful leisure time for them. The purpose of this inventory was to make and try out a questionnaire concerning earlier experiences.

The results of the study were based on staff opinions. The results showed that one critical point when using the questionnaire is the motivation among the staff. Lack of motivation was probably the result of lack of sufficient information to staff.

By changing the questionnaire on some points, informing the staff in a more careful way and giving some alternative practical ways of carring out the inventory, the questionnaire can be a useful instrument for staff working with planning leisure time for mentally retarded persons.

Pub. date: Maj 1978	**Pages:** 20	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Arvsfonden
National Board of Health and Welfare

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Rosén, A.-S., Nystedt, L., Bygdeman, M., & Lundström, V.	**Inst.:** Dept of Psychology, Univ. of Stockholm and Dept of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Karolinska Hosp., Stockholm, Sweden.

Title: Acceptability of a nonsurgical method to terminate very early pregnancy in comparison to vacuum aspiration.

Bibliographic reference:
Contraception, 1979, 19, 107-117.

Title of project: An explorative study of attitudes to two methods for early abortion and of subjectively noted signs of early pregnancy in abortion patients.

Key words: Abortion, acceptability, prostaglandin.

Abstract: Seventy-seven patients applying for abortion during early pregnancy consented to be treated by prostaglandin vaginal suppositories or vacuum aspiration by Kahrman catheter in a random design. They also consented to participate in an acceptability study of the two procedures. Attitude and preference measures were obtained by interviewing and rating scales on three occasions: before assignment to abortion procedure, immediately after treatment, and two weeks later. The first 30 patients with complete abortion by either procedure participated in the acceptability study. Both treatments were positively evaluated but perceived to have very different characteristics. The preference for the method used for own treatment increased in both groups. Before treatment 1/3 of the patients in each group had a positive attitude to a self-administered method to induce abortion outside clinics. This proportion increased significantly after treatment but only in the group that received prostaglandin by the vaginal route.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
1979	11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: World Health Organization (WHO), Task Force on Acceptability Research in Family Planning.

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Schang, Margareta

Inst.: Psykol. enheten
Forskningskliniken
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title: Dagcenter och föräldrakontakt eller Föräldrar - behövs dom?

Day activity centers and parental contact or Are parents needed?

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, day activity centers

Abstract:

The report describes the quality and quantity of contact and co-operation between staff of day activity centers for mentally retarded and the parents of those still living with their parents. It is based on interviews with staff representatives around each individual living with parents, and also on an interview about staff attitudes with the staff as a group at each center.

The results show that contact between staff and parents is effected by size (number of places) of center. Small centers have more often better contact with parents than do big ones. Goals of the activities also seem to have influence - centers that are mainly directed towards personality development rather than productivity tend to have better contact. An important question is whether parental participation effects development of independence and adult role. Staff understanding of these problems proves to be good. Suggestions are given about form and content of contact.

Pub. date:	Pages:	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
Jan 1979	66	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet
National Board of Health and Welfare

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg, Lennart Johnson, Tommy	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Trying to give up smoking: A study of volitional breakdowns

Bibliographic reference:

Addictive Behaviors, Vol. 3, pp. 149-164

Title of project:

Key words:

Smoking, volition

Abstract:

Will is customarily seen by common sense as important in determining success and failure of plans, but the concept is seldom attended to in psychological analyses of behavior. It is suggested here that breakdowns of the will may be conceived as being due to shortsighted and twisted reasoning which in turn arises because of mood pressure due to various stressors. The theory is applied to 10 subjects attempting to give up smoking and found to be supported. A tentative classification of the cognitive distortions occurring is presented. The results are discussed in the light of experience and theory (explicit and implicit) in smoking modification programs.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 149-164	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Cancer Society and The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

328

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Sjöberg, Lennart
Samsonowitz, Viktor

Inst.:
General Psychology Unit
Dept. of Psychology
University of Göteborg
Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Volitional problems in trying to quit smoking

Bibliographic reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1978, 19, 205-212

Title of project:

Key words:

Smoking, regulated action, volitional breakdowns

Abstract:

A series of interviews was conducted with 10 patients in an anti smoking clinic. Earlier results implying that volitional breakdowns in trying to quit smoking occur under emotional stress and are preceeded by distorted reasoning were replicated. The patients were also asked about techniques they used to resist temptations. These techniques involved (a) bringing to mind values and wishes incompatible with the wish to smoke, and (b) diverting attention to some other action. Such acts may be interpreted as processing mental energy rather than information, pointing to a need for a broader conception of the regulation of action than is available in contemporary work on decision making.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 205-212	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Humanistic and Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Sjöberg Lennart, Samsonowitz, Viktor Olsson, Gudrun	**Inst.:** General Psychology Unit Dept. of Psychology University of Göteborg Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Volitional problems in alcohol abuse

Bibliographic reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1978, 8, No. 5

Title of project:
Volition processes

Key words:
Alcoholism, regulated action, volitional breakdowns

Abstract:

In this study interviews were performed with a number of severe alcoholics in order to study the outcomes of their attempts to decrease or quit drinking. Theoretical considerations and previous empirical work predicted that volitional breakdowns should occur under emotional stress and be preceded by distorted reasoning. This prediction was successful with few exceptions. There was also an attempt to study techniques whereby patients tried to control their drinking impulses. It was noted in particular that these patients made little recourse to value systems in fighting their addiction. Weak value systems were also manifest in a few cases where volitional breakdowns occurred without any obvious emotional disturbance provoking the breakdowns.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 38	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

SPPB 1976

330

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Akerström, Bengt	**Inst.:** Psykol. enheten Forskningskliniken Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title: "Det här är ingen skola - det är ett dagcenter". Utvecklingsstörda arbetstagares upplevelser av dagcenter.

"This is no school - it´s a day activity center". How the mentally retarded person experiences the day activity center.

Bibliographic reference:

Rapp. Projekt Mental Retardation, Ulleråker, Uppsala.

Title of project:
Mental Retardation Project

Key words:
mental retardation, day activity center, integrated services

Abstract:

Twelve groups of mentally retarded persons, at six different day activity centers were interviewed in order to discover and formulate their impressions of participation in a day activity center. Their experiences are summarized in a model which describes 3 components, viz activities (manufacturing work or other occupations), relationships (between participants and staff and between the participants themselves) and the amount of influence participants feel they have over their situation.

The trends resulting from the study can be summarized as follows:
1. The participants regard the day-activity center as being more like a place of work than a place of education.
2. To have a place of work to attend, and over which one feels competent, is very important for the participants self-image and self-competence.
3. At present relationships to staff are more important than those to fellow participants. Relationships are characterized as ones of inequality, the mentally retarded person being the weaker part.
4. The participants feel themselves to be inferior, ignorant and passive concerning their possibilities for taking responsibility and for influencing their situation.

Pub. date: Maj 1978	**Pages:** 72	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☒ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet
National Board of Health and Welfare

SPPB 1976

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 331

Author: Eleanor Feinberg Walter Feinberg	**Inst.:** Stockholm Institute of Education Dep. of Educational Research

Title:

The invisible and lost community of work and education

Bibliographic reference:

Stockholm Institute of Education, Dep. of Educational Research, Stockholm, 1979. Reports on Education and Psychology Nr 1.

Title of project:

Undervisningsprocesser - omvärldsuppfattning - syo

Key words:

career education, vocational education, guidance, cultural reproduction

Abstract:

The report is an analysis of the background and the development of the career education movement in the United States. Its origin in the progressive education movement in the first part of the 20th century is discussed and also its relation to vocational education and higher education in order to explain the great interest in the movement from politicians, school administrators etc on different levels during the last years.

Pub. date: 1979	Pages: 40	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

332

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Britt	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Gothenburg Göteborg

Title:
Vårdutbildning. Betyg och bedömning i sjuksköterskeutbildningen.

Grading in the basic nursing education.

Bibliographic reference:
Report No 174 from Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg.

Title of project:
Teaching process analyses of nursing education (PASS)

Key words:

Measurements, grades, evaluation, nursing, nursing education, clinical trainin

Abstract: This report presents the teachers' and student nurses answers to a questionnaire about test, grading and measurement as well as the influence of the evaluation system on the activities in nursing schools. The function of grades as a selecting instrument was supposed to be the most important reason for giving them. Personally, however, one should prefer the grades to exist for their pedagogical function. The tests in the theoretical education should preferable be referred to a time when the students had performed the theory course and acquired clinical experience as well. The clinical evaluation should be performed at some fixed intervals. As estimators those of the staff considered as co-operators were preferred. Patient and their relatives, physicians and co-students were excluded from the evaluational discussions. The teachers most of all appreciated functional knowledge in basic subjects, skills in patient care and at bed-side nursing, but also critical thinking and problem-solving. The students, however, considered functional knowledge in basic subjects, skills in patient care and at bed-side nursing, but also the ability to co-operate in nursing teams as the most important criterions. The negative consequences mentioned refer to the evaluating procedure and still more to the fact that the students feel themselves forces to take over the values and norms in the hospitals. The report also analyses the consequences of the evaluational procedures for the contact with evaluators, the contact between the students and the very studies themselves.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 90	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

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Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Johansson, Britt

Inst.:
Institute of Education,
University of Gothenburg,
Göteborg

Title:
Vårdutbildning. Innehåll i och åsikter om medicinsk-kirurgiska studier i sjuksköterskeutbilningen.

Nursing education. Study situation in medical-surgical training and the students' opinions of their studies.

Bibliographic reference:
Report No 178 from Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg.

Title of project:
Teaching process analyses of nursing education (PASS)

Key words:
Study situation, Medical-surgical nursing.

Abstract:
Behind this report there is a fourfold purpose:

To study the proportions of class room studies compared with the time for home studies and other activities

the patterns of the students' home studies during different task periods with different foreseen work load

the living and family conditions in relation to the hours of study in the home

the opinions about education and nursing and their relations to the study situation for the rest.

Journal notes together with an inquiry analysis form the basis for the report.

The studies at home consist of studying up for the tests. The length of the time set apart for the study seems not to be connected with the living or family form. The study time and work stress differ from term to term.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 59	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

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SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Britt	**Inst.:** Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg

Title:

Vårdutbildning. Synpunkter på läroplansarbete.

Nursing Education. Views on curriculum building.

Bibliographic reference:

Report No 179 from Institute of Education, Univesity of Gothenburg, Göteborg

Title of project:

Teaching process analysis of nursing education (PASS)

Key words:

Curriculum, nursing, nursing education

Abstract:

This report contains a discussion about differences in Swedish and American curriculum philosophy as well as the alterations the university reform caused the curriculum planning in Swedish nursing education.

Some alternative curriculum patterns are also reported in addition to the advantages and disadvantages attributed to each of them. The line of direction for today's Swedish nursing education is also brought up for discussion as well as the necessity of following the school development in an evaluation.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 30	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Johansson, Britt	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Gothenburg Göteborg

Title:
Vårdutbildning. Utvärdering i samband med handledning.
Nursing education. Evaluation as a part of clinical nursing training.

Bibliographic reference:
Report NO 173 from Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Göteborg.

Title of project:
Teaching process analyses of nursing education (PASS)

Key words:
Evaluation, Counseling, nursing, clinical training, teaching.

Abstract:

This report presents the results from a study which was aimed to show the opinions of students and teachers to the method and content of the evaluation discourses in the clinical nursing training. The data was collected from 288 nursing students and 85 teachers by a questionnaire to illustrate the opinions the respondents had about the organization content and methodology of the evaluation and its main effects for school work and the student nurses' individual progress. To the evaluation discussions was ascribed great importance for developing self-consciousness and self-control. The students liked to have evaluation discussions with their clinical teachers and the highest educated staff best. The evaluation should occur partly as a follow-up of the tasks planned and executed by the teachers and students together, partly after the tasks decided by the teachers but planned and executed by the student herself. As the evaluation was linked to the teacher-initiated training many hard nursing tasks performed by the student were not subjected to evaluation discussions.

Pub. date: 1978	Pages: 59	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Nilsson, Lennart	**Inst.:** Institute of Education University of Gothenburg

Title: I riktning mot helhetssyn vad gäller struktur och innehåll inom fordonsteknisk utbildning på basis av forskning och försöksverksamhet.

Towards a holistic approach to structure and content in motor mechanical training based on reseach and development work.

Bibliographic reference:
Project YP, Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg.
Report no. 180.

Title of project: Procesanalyser inom yrkesinriktade linjer i gymnasieskolan. Process analyses in vocational lines on upper secondary school level.

Key words: Education, Process, Content, Vocational training.

Abstract: The report consists of:

(1) a summery from research in order to reveal educational problems and learning difficulties on secondary school level, chapter 2.

(2) a process oriented evaluation of reorganized educational structure in order to prevent segregation between pupils during the educational process as a consequense of individualized education, chapter 3.

(3) thoroughly discussion of teachers role and pupils role as consequenses of alterntive structure in order to maximize grouporiented education and a content of holistic character instead of segmentated educational unit, chapter 4.

(4) a discussion of relations between different organisational management philosophies and the structure of organisation in education.

Pub. date: December 1978	Pages: 83	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Nilsson, Lennart

Inst.:
Institute of Education
University of Gothenburg

Title: Resultat och rekommendationer utifrån ett helhetsperspektiv på struktur och innehåll inom bygg- och anläggningsteknisk linje i gymnasieskolan.
Results and recommendations from an holistic approach to structure and content in education for house constructures.

Bibliographic reference:
Project YP, Institute of education, University of Gothenburg.
Report no. 175

Title of project: Processanalyser inom yrkesinriktade linjer i gymnasieskolan. Process analyses in vocational lines on upper secondary school level.

Key words:
Education, Process, Content, Vocational training.

Abstract: The report consists of:

(1) a summary of research from different phases changing of education for house constructures on secondary school level, chapter 2.

(2) a presentation of assumptions behind the comprehensive strategiesfor vocational education and the consequenses of these strategies,chapter 4.

(3) an evaluation of reorganized educational structure in order to support an holistic approach to learning and education. The basic research strategy is developed in order to reveal educational problems and learning difficulties generated from the educational content in terms of demands on pupils and teachers and processes. Chapter 5,6,7,8,

(4) recommendations are formulated in order to reach an holistic view of learning and education in vocational training. The concrete recommendations are related to organisation of content in a functionalistical way and in a grouporiented educational form which stimulate personal communication in the working (learning) process. Chapter 4,5,6,7,8.

Pub. date: November 1978	**Pages:** 52	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Sjödahl, Lars

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
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Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Enkätundersökning över arbetskrav inom skogsproduktion.
/Inquiry into job demands for forestry production./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 341.

Title of project: Utbildningsplanering för någon av gymnasieskolans yrkesinriktade linjer. /Educational planning for the forestry line of the Swedish gymnasium./

Key words:
Decision making, factor analysis, forestry production, job description, planning of education, teaching objective, vocational training

Abstract:

Starting from a model for goal-seeking in educational planning, a job analysis within forestry production has been carried out with 41 teachers and research workers at the College of Forestry and with 192 people working at the boards of forestry in Sweden. These groups rated 76 job units from the following two aspects:

(1) How important are the job units for achieving the goal of forestry production?

(2) How often does the employee have to make decisions that cannot be solely based on routine or prescribed rules?

- The ratings are factor-analysed, and an example is given how to apply the factor interpretations in educational planning.

Pub. date: May 1978	Pages: 95	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

MISCELLANEOUS

339

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Bierschenk, Bernhard
Bierschenk, Inger

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Analys av en interaktiv informationsorganisation.
/An analysis of a system for an interactive organization of information./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1979
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nr 358.

Title of project:
Informations- och dokumentationsfrågor.
/Scientific information and documentation./

Key words:
Behavior observation, communication, concept analysis, information psychology, scientific information

Abstract:

This report contains the evaluation of an information and documentation (I&D) system developed at the Department of Educational and Psychological Research in Malmö. The analyses concern (1) researchers' specification of research problems for a selective dissemination of information, (2) the efficiences of an adaptive and selfregulating system, and (3) information behavior, need and resources within a locally organized I&D system. The analyses are based on observation data from one academic year. Together with the results some concrete recommendations for a more permanent organization of research information at the source are given.

Pub. date: March 1979	**Pages:** 43	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)** ☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

340

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Bierschenk, Inger	**Inst.:** Department of Educational and Psychological Research University of Lund Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Försök med automatisk separering av referenser i en flerspråkig databas. /Experiments with automatic separation of references in a multi-lingual data base./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Testkonstruktion och testdata, Nr 34.

Title of project:

Informations- och dokumentationsfrågor.
/Scientific information and documentation./

Key words:

Computer, documentation, foreign language, information retrievel, information storage, information system, linguistics, reference material.

Abstract:

New types of information and documentation systems are developed in most countries of the world. In spite of highly advanced techniques, there has so far been very little work on handling multi-lingual information. This report presents the development and testing of a program which separates titles of research documents automatically. The search program is based on the matching of specific cues in six languages, which coincide with patterns in the titles. Various advantages and difficulties of the technique used are discussed.

Pub. date: November 1978	Pages: 41	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

341

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: DAHLÖF, L.-G., HÅRD, E. & LARSSON, K.	**Inst.:** Dept. of Psychology Unit of Psychobiology Univ. of Göteborg Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg

Title:

Influence of maternal stress on the development of the fetal genital system.

Bibliographic reference:

Physiology & Behavior 1978, 20, 193-195.

Title of project:

Key words:

Prenatal stress   Sexual differentiation   Rat

Abstract:

During the last trimester of pregnancy, rat mothers were exposed to various forms of stress including immobilization -illumination, crowding and cold. At birth, male offspring from all experimental groups showed a shortened anogenital distance. In addition, offspring of mothers exposed to immobilization-illumination or cold showed reduced weight of body, testis and adrenals. It was suggested that corticosteroids secreted by the stressed mother suppressed gonadal secretions of the male fetus, thereby interfering with the sexual differentiation.

Pub. date:	Pages: 3	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

SPPB 1976

342

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
Furu, Margareta; Engström, Lars-Magnus &
Lindgärde, Folke

Inst.: The Department of Educational
Research
Stockholm Institute of
Education

Title:

KOST - MOTION - HÄLSA. En undersökning bland medelålders män i Malmö

DIET - PHYSICAL ACTIVITY - HEALTH. A study among middle-aged men in Malmö

Bibliographic reference:

The Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education.
1979. Report no. 1.

Title of project:

Key words:

Carbohydrate intolerance, diet, health, medical risk factors, physical activity

Abstract:

At the Department of Preventive Medicine, Med. Clin., Malmö General Hospital, a health control (screening) has been going on since 1975, and special attention has been directed towards so called medical risk factors: hypertension, obesity, carbohydrate intolerance and hyperlipidemia. The aim of this study was to describe some aspects of (1) attitudes towards diet, (2) knowledge of diet and (3) food habits. A further aim was to relate dietary variation to the presence of the abovementioned risk factors.

81 men, born in 1930 and living in Malmö were randomly selected. A questionnaire was used to collect data concerning diet.

Most individuals agreed that diet may give rise to diseases, but only 21 % used to follow the advice given by experts. The majority also had the opinion that the experts are in disagreement.
The knowledge of diet was to a considerable extent better in this group compared to middle-aged men investigated six years earlier. However, the food habits were significantly worse as far as food variation is concerned. We also found that "semiskilled" and "unskilled" manual workers had a less variable diet than others. The amount of physical activity in leisure time was on average very small.
The most interesting result is the statistically significant relationship between food habits and state of health. Those who were classified as "ill" had on average a less variable diet than those who were classified as "healthy". This finding was especially pronounced for the group of carbohydrate intolerant individuals.

Pub. date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.)
1979	41	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The National Board of Health and Welfare and
The Swedish National Food Administration

343

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Boel Jorup

Inst.:

Institute of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

The Educational Potentials of Play

Lekens pedagogiska möjligheter. En analys av barns lek på daghem utifrån Jean Piaget's teori.

Bibliographic reference:

Pedagogiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet.
ISBN 91 - 7146-035 - 7 Gotab, Stockholm 1979.

Title of project:

The Educational Potentials of Play.

Key words:

Play, Child-hood Education, Day-care centres.

Abstract:

The educational potentials of play – an anlysis of children's play in day-care centres from the point of view of Piaget's theory.

The aim of this treatise is to investigate the educational potentials of play in day-care centres in relation to child development and education. In order to achieve this aim it is necessery to make detailed descriptions of children's play in these environments.

The theoretical background is the developmental and play theory of Jean Piaget. The methods used for obtaining data have been systematic observations and interviews with the teachers in the day-care centres.

The study encompasses four small-children groups (6 month–2 1/2 years) and five sibling groups (2 1/2–7 years).

The following apsecs of play are discussed on basis of the observations:

- the types of play the children were engaged in and the content of play
- the social interaction among the children in play and between adults and children in day-care centres
- language and concept formation in play.

Finally some educational concepts and educational implications of play are treated. The educational guidelines of the day-care centres in Sweden and dialogue pedegogics are discussed in relation to play.

Pub. date: april 1979	Pages: 217	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:

Jönsson, Annelis

Inst.: Department of Educational
and Psychological Research
University of Lund
Box 23501, 200 45 Malmö

Title:

Ystads-modellen: En försöksverksamhet med tobaksupplysning inom hälso- och sjukvården i Ystads sjukvårdsdistrikt.

/The Ystad model: Experimenting with information about tobacco within the health and sick care./

Bibliographic reference:

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö, 1978
Särtryck och småtryck, Nr 269.

Title of project:

Tobaksprojektet
/Tobacco-proj./

Key words:

Adult education, health education, health service personnel, information, questionnaire, smoking, tobacco.

Abstract:

In this report an experiment with tobacco information among personnel within the health and sick care is described and evaluated. Major aims were to increase the knowledge of the personnel about the health risks of smoking and to make the personnel more aware of being a model group to the general public. A special organization for training and information was developed (called the Ystad model after the experimental district chosen). An evaluation study was carried out to study possible effects and problems encountered, focusing on 600 persons (300 from the experimental district, and 300 from a control district). In the report a special study of medical doctors' smoking habits and opinions on smoking was also included. - In the study of medical doctors, comparisons were made with older data. Thereby, a declining percentage of doctors were found to be smokers, and an increasing number of doctors now believe that correlations between smoking and a number of illnesses are firmly established. - In general, the special organization for training and information was seen to have made a positive contribution, but improvements were also suggested.

Pub. date: 1978	**Pages:** 81	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss. (Akad. avh.)**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete)**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Social Welfare Board

SPPB 1976

345

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author: Lindgren, Gunilla	**Inst.:** Department of Educational Research, Stockholm Institute of Education, Fack, S-100 26 Stockholm, SWEDEN

Title:

Growth of schoolchildren with early, average and late ages of peak height velocity

Bibliographic reference:

Annals of Human Biology 5, 253 - 267

Title of project:

Substudy within the SLU-project

Key words: Physical growth and maturation, height, weight, menarche, secondary sex characters, urban, schoolchildren, longitudinal

Abstract:

A sample of Swedish urban schoolchildren (357 girls, 373 boys) born in 1954/55 followed from 10 to 18 years were grouped according to peak height velocity age (PHV age) into early, average and late maturers. Mean heights differed between the maturity groups at ages from 10·0 to 14·0 years for girls and from 10·5 to 17·0 years for boys. Mean weights differed between the maturity groups at all ages up to 16·0 years for girls and up to 18·0 years for boys. The earlier the maturity process, the heavier for given height. The time differences between peak weight velocity (PWV) and PHV significantly differed between early, average and late maturers amounting to 0·9, 0·5 and 0·2 years respectively for girls and 0·6, 0·3 and -0·1 years respectively for boys. The time difference between menarche and PWV did not differ between the maturity groups and amounted to about 0·6 ± 0·05 years (SD = 0·9). For boys a similar lack of difference between maturity groups was obtained concerning the time difference between secondary sex characteristics; stage 4 (SSC IV) and PWV.

Mean height and weight for girls and boys differed between the maturity groups at PHV but not at PWV, menarche or SSC IV.

Pub. date:	Pages:			
May 1978	15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report Progress ☒ Article..	☐ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish National Board of Education

SPPB 1976

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author:
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Inst.:
Department of Education
Linköping University
S-581 83 Linköping, Sweden

Title:
Training of Immigrant Children in Pre-school in Norrköping

Bibliographic reference:
Linköping Studies in Education. Dissertations. No 8

Title of project:

Key words:
Immigrant infants, Education of immigrants, Home language education.

Abstract: According to the Statistical Yearbook for 1974, there were 65.828 foreign citizens in Sweden who were then less than seven years old. Many of these went to pre-schools, and it was felt that they might need some special treatment in order to reach an optimum development.

New legislation has since been introduced, giving immigrant children the right to home language education from pre-school onwards. The report tells about the process leading up to this new legislation. The project described was part of the research preceding the decision made by Parliament. The project consisted of four different sub-projects:

The first one is an interview with immigrant parents, where these were asked about their wishes, worries, views on Swedish society etc.

In the second one teachers were asked to rate the children in their groups with respect to different qualities and abilities.

An interaction study was undertaken with the aim of observing the behavioural patterns of immigrant children, their reactions and the way they were received by the other children.

A series of tests, both maturation tests and special language tests, were given. School readiness tests were collected.

The results of the latter three investigations have been analysed and discussed. They indicate that many of the immigrant children run risks unless they are given special guidance from an early age. Their understanding of Swedish seems generally to be very low at the time of the compulsory school start. Many children are very quiet and subdued.

Pub. date: 1978-12-02	Pages: 227	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. (Akad. avh.) ☐ Master's thesis (Psykologex.arbete) ☐ ....

Research supported by:

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